

c.1919

Own a
"SELECTED"
Farm
To Fit Your
Needs

*Along the
Lines of*

**Canadian
National
Railways**

READ-THINK-ACT!



"Selected" Farms in Western Canada Along the Canadian National Railways



THE FARMS offered to homeseekers in this Official Guide to Western Canada, are called "Selected" farms, because they are specially chosen to meet the individual needs of settlers from the cream of the rich farming lands along the lines of the Canadian National Railways.

Prospective settlers in this great "LAST WEST," the land of wonderful opportunities, have the benefit of practical assistance from experienced representatives of 14,000 miles of railway, who know the country and its resources thoroughly, and whose disinterested advice is of real value in the selection of the farm best adapted to the requirements in each instance.

No matter what your needs may be, they can be satisfied in a "Selected" farm of any size from 160 acres up, at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre, for wheat raising, beef or dairy cattle raising or "mixed" farming in any of the four marvelously rich and prosperous provinces of Western Canada.

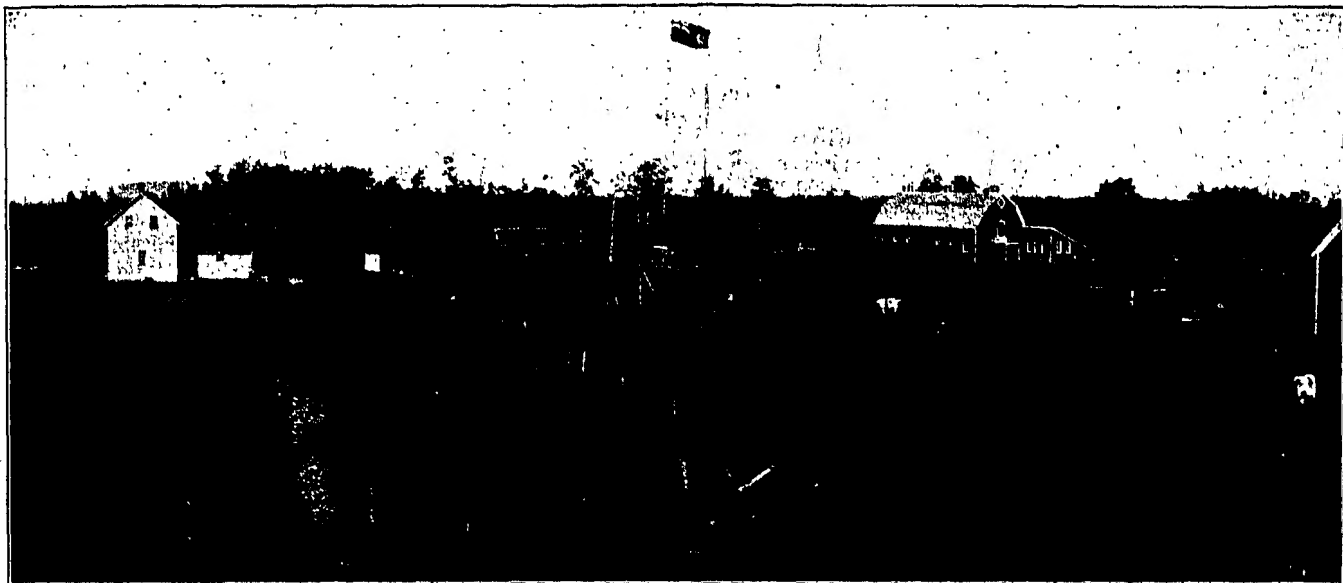
The Canadian National Railways do not own these farms, but through their Department of Resources both in the United States and Canada, act as the friend and adviser of prospective settlers seeking the most favorable locations. Every possible aid is extended in a helpful service of genuine friendliness.

A careful reading of this book will show the great scope of information collected for the benefit of those interested in Western Canada. The facts set forth are correct and official, and may be accepted as a safe and conservative guide to this wonderfully favored region.

If any additional information is desired on any point concerning Western Canada and its marvelous resources, an inquiry directed to the undersigned will receive prompt and careful attention. This Department is at the service of homeseekers, who are cordially invited to make the fullest use of its special facilities.

DEWITT FOSTER,
Superintendent Department of Resources,
Canadian National Railways,
Marquette Building, Chicago

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A Canadian National "Selected" Farm, Three Years from the Raw State

A Foreword

WHEN a man breaks up his home associations and forsakes his own land to settle in a new country, the inducements must be many and strong; and, what is more, before taking such a step, he must satisfy himself that the change is going to be a profitable one. Western Canada, the greatest farming and stock-raising country on the Continent, amply justifies the choice of her lands as the place where both the novice and the experienced farmer are given alike the same opportunity to reap from Mother Earth the blessings she bestows on mankind.

The system established by the Canadian National Railways for assisting settlers to choose the "selected" farms best adapted to their needs is the living evidence of the welcome extended to those from both sides of the border, who are sincere in their willingness to join the ranks of the great army of food producers.

The part played by the Canadian National Railways in this productiveness is prominent. By constructing and extending its lines where the agricultural wealth promises to be greatest, the railways now have access to practically nine-tenths of the territory of Western Canada. New lands are being surveyed and opened up each year, and the tremendous output of wheat is thus increased still more—a condition that makes for the satisfaction, financially and otherwise, of both producer and consumer.

There is another very important feature to be considered in this connection, viz., Mixed Farming. The market for butter, cheese, eggs, milk, and vegetables, etc., is an excellent one, whilst the price of beef has been advancing at such a rate as to make the ranch owner the envied of all. Again Western Canada comes to the front, offering such pasture and grazing lands as are equalled in few localities, and excelled in none.

The climate is positive in character. In the middle of summer it is hot during the day and cool at night, and is thus particularly favorable to the growth of crops. In winter it is cold, but the combination of the strong sun and clear atmosphere is far more healthy for the average man than the humidity of regions where the thermometer may rise higher. In Alberta the famous Chinook winds from the Pacific Ocean blow through the mountain passes, and their tempering influence makes possible the pasturing of horses and cattle on the open ranch all winter. The superiority of these outdoor-fed beef cattle over those fed indoors was demonstrated by a test performed at the Provincial Experimental Farm at Vermilion, Alta., not long ago, when a herd of each was compared and it was found that the outdoor-fed steers had more weight and consequently a higher market value than those fed in the barns.

The foregoing remarks will serve as an introduction to the valuable reading matter and facts which follow. Suffice it to say that any man willing to work may entrust himself to the wheat fields of Western Canada, secure in the belief that if he fulfil his part of the bargain, the country will do more than meet him half way.

After obtaining full particulars about those portions of Western Canada which appear most attractive to him, the intending settler should take advantage of the special fares and visit these sections.

The Canadian National Railways serve the most fertile districts in Western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The excellent connection established by the System between the wheat-growing territory and the marketing centers, entitles it to be known as the "Settlers' Friend," and with this commendation we will proceed to the subject matter of the booklet.

General Information

RAILWAY FACILITIES

The Canadian National Railways, with over fourteen thousand miles of line in operation, serve all the important towns and cities of Western Canada. On its western lines there are at the present time over eight hundred shipping points.

The pioneer of Western Canada knew little of the enjoyments of life, compared with the farmer in that country today. The continual extension of the railway lines affords facilities undreamed of a few years ago, closing up the gaps of communication, creating immense business for the East in the West and the West in the East, and drawing the farmer all the time nearer to the zones of commerce. In creating wider markets the Canadian National Railways are doing more than any other agency can do for Western Canada.

and the country as a whole. The products of the farms, which are now readily marketed, and the vast train of employment that follows the enlargement of the farming industry, is creating new agricultural centers and causing towns and cities of importance to grow all along its lines.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

An admirable system of agricultural instruction has been developed through the efforts of the Dominion Government and the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture in conjunction with the Canadian National Railways. This forms part of the Educational System of Western Canada and is doing much for all branches of agriculture. Experimental farms have been established at various points in the provinces, which have done wonders in developing improved methods of farming.

The result has been a great awakening to the necessity of better methods of tillage, scientific stock-raising and dairying, and the Canadian National Railways have been assisting the local Governments by providing trains to be used for the special instruction of people along its lines. Farmers are beginning to realize that to get what they are entitled to out of it, they must adopt scientific methods; and as a result, careful seed selection, proper rotation and summer fallow is the order of the day. Under the favorable conditions generally anticipated, prospects point to an all-round increase in production that will leave a great deal of money in the hands of the Western Canada farmer this year, and prosperity for Western Canada as a whole. It will be years before Europe will make up arrears in agricultural production, caused by the enforced idleness and wholesale destruction, and Western Canada will play a big part in filling the void. More concise information will be found in paragraph on agricultural instruction under each province.



Agricultural College—Such Schools Are Found Throughout Western Canada

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

One-eighteenth part of the whole prairie section of Western Canada, or two sections in every township, is set aside as a school grant for the maintaining of schools. This provides a very large school fund, which will ensure the maintenance of an adequate and advanced school system. The schools are non-sectarian and national in character.

For further details see "Education" under heading of each province.

SMALL FRUIT GROWING IN WESTERN CANADA

Success can be obtained with practically all small fruits in Western Canada. Some varieties such as currants, red, white and black, red and yellow raspberries and strawberries can be grown to perfection.

Crab apples, some of the hardest varieties of apples, such as the Hibernian and others, and the American plum all do well, practically all through Western Canada.

The cold does not seem to affect them, but location and soil have a great deal to do with their success for cultivation. In some districts many varieties of fruit will succeed, which will be a failure in other districts. This is largely attributable to soil or atmospheric conditions. For instance, in the district running down from Lake Manitoba through the Pembina country many varieties of fruit can be grown which will not succeed in the district running south from Minnedosa through the light land of western Manitoba, and yet again some of the larger varieties of gooseberries will succeed in some of these drier districts better than they will where the land is heavier, with more moisture. In moving in the northwest direction from Manitoba through the Edmonton country there appears to be a district which will grow varieties of fruit and other trees which will not succeed in the prairie districts of the province.

STOCK-RAISING.

The result of the continued shortage in cattle, the future price of beef and the solution of the perplexing problem of feeding the world are vital questions uppermost in the minds of many thinking people today.

There is no doubt that the wide acres of Western Canada can, and will, be made to play an important part in bringing about a proper balance in supply and demand. In the northern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and in Alberta, along the Canadian National Railways, are many thousands of acres of the richest pasture in the world, well watered and treated by the sunniest of climates. These rolling hills for the greater part are still unpeopled and untrodden by the hoofs of domestic animals.

Before there were any cattle in Alberta, or it was known that it was possible to feed them outside all the year round; the Indian hunters could always find the buffalo during the winter months pasturing in the foothills. In the summer the herds wandered on the

plains and fed on the prairie grasses. The plains have since become grain fields, but the foothill district extending north from the International Boundary for a thousand miles will always be a natural feeding ground for live stock. In the southern part of Alberta the altitude is greater than in the more northerly districts, but while the herds in the south have wider tracts of treeless pasturage, in the north, from Red Deer on into the Peace River country, there are more trees, a richer vegetation and more natural shelter.

Those who have been advocating stock-raising and mixed farming for the past few years point to the number of hogs marketed as an evidence of the increased production of the Western Provinces. They may also take credit for the increase in cattle and sheep, which is very great, but perhaps not so marked as what has been accomplished in hog-raising.

There is unlimited opportunity in this country for stock-raising and mixed farming. The country has only to be better known to attract a large number of people, and there will undoubtedly be a great deal of money made there out of stock in the near future.

Opportunities for Big Profits in Wheat

COMPARATIVE WHEAT PROFITS IN THE UNITED STATES AND WESTERN CANADA

Figured from the profit standpoint, and based on dollar per dollar of capital invested in the land, the returns from wheat raising in Western Canada, as compared with the United States, show an enormous advantage in favor of the "Selected" farms along the lines of Canadian National Railways. Here are the facts:

Average value of unimproved farm lands in the United States is \$82.00 per acre. Average value of unimproved farm lands in Western Canada is \$27.50 per acre. The average yield of wheat in the United States is fourteen bushels per acre. Average yield of wheat in Western Canada is twenty-one bushels per acre.

Cost of 160 acres of unimproved land in the United States at \$82.00 per acre would be.....	\$13,120.00
Cost of 160 acres of unimproved land in Western Canada at \$27.50 per acre.....	4,400.00
Total yield of 160 acres in the United States at fourteen bushels per acre.....	2,240 bushels
Total yield of 160 acres in Western Canada at twenty-one bushels per acre.....	3,360 bushels
2,240 bushels from 160 acres of United States land at \$2.00 per bushel.....	\$4,480.00
3,360 bushels from 160 acres of Western Canada land at \$2.00 per bushel.....	6,720.00

PERCENTAGES OF YIELD TO INVESTMENT

\$13,120 farm in United States returns \$4,400 gross from wheat, or on money invested in land.....	34%
\$4,400 "Selected" farm in Western Canada returns \$6,720 gross from wheat, or on money invested in land.....	152%

The above figures, founded on official statistics, prove that as a result of the lower cost of "Selected" Western Canada farm land and the higher yield of wheat per acre, the rate of gross profit from wheat raising (figuring the same price per bushel in both countries), in Western Canada is about four and a half times greater than in the United States, or 152% gross profit as against only 34% gross profit.

SEAGER WHEELER GREW THE FIRST "MARQUIS" WHEAT ON A CANADIAN NATIONAL "SELECTED" FARM

Seager Wheeler, the wheat wizard of the world, a town-bred farmer with a record for wheat production of eighty-two bushels to the acre, and winner of many international sweep-stake prizes; has made his records all on a "Selected" farm of 160 acres in Saskatchewan on the lines of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Wheeler's first big prize was the \$1,000 in gold offered at the New York Land Show, in 1911, for the best bushel of wheat grown anywhere on the continent. The sample bushel was of Marquis wheat that yielded seventy-five bushels to the acre and weighed sixty-two and a half pounds to the bushel, two and a half pounds more than the standard weight. Since then he has captured the sweepstakes five times at as many International Soil Products Shows, and first prizes in barley and oats as well.



"Marquis" Wheat—Seager Wheeler's Invention



Seager Wheeler, the Wheat Wizard of the Canadian West

MIXED FARMING

The Canadian West is fast forging to the front of the wheat-producing countries of the world, and "No. 1 hard" is without doubt the best wheat in the market today. When it is considered that the 343,473,000-bushel crop of 1915 was from only 11,000,000 acres of her hundreds of millions of acres it gives an idea of what her future will be.

It is felt, however, that on account of the great money there will undoubtedly be in growing wheat during the next few years, there is a possibility that farmers may be tempted to drop the growing of coarser grains which might result in less stock being raised. Every effort is being made by the Agricultural Departments of the various provinces to impress on farmers that forage crops and coarse feed in abundance mean production of flesh and milk, and that in the long run the great future of the Western Provinces lies in mixed farming which will found her prosperity on a more enduring basis.

Mixed farming has always been the rule in the Eastern Provinces where the formation of the land invites variety of crop, but it has not been as common in the Western Provinces, though the practice has grown in recent years. Hitherto the man mining wheat from the rich soil has purchased most of his household food and necessities, his energies being devoted to getting every possible bushel of grain out of every foot of his land, and he has paid prices for his supplies that have made a big dent in his profits. It has now dawned on him that he can raise vegetables and poultry, and supply his own table; that with very little effort he can raise a lot of garden produce and in a very simple manner solve his own problem of the cost of living. Further, that there is an increasing market for domestic necessities, such as poultry, eggs, butter, milk and cheese, which command very high prices, and that there are other roads to prosperity besides that through the wheat field.

The Settlers' Twelve Commandments

WHEAT-RAISING IN A NUTSHELL. (Copyright—Canada—1916—Saskatoon Board of Trade.)

- (1) Break the land two or three inches deep—as shallow as possible, and yet cut all the grass. Turn the sod over flat, so that the grass will decay quickly.
- (2) Break before the end of June and, if possible, by the middle of that month. **THIS IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT**, as late breaking does not produce profitable crops.
- (3) The earliest breaking should be back-set during the late summer after the sod has rotted. In backsetting, the sod is simply put back into its original position, the grassy side up, and about one or two inches of earth brought up with the plow to cover it. Disc and harrow, or pack and harrow thoroughly immediately after back-setting.
- (4) Frequently the newcomer does not arrive until late in June. In the case of breaking done late in June, or in July, **PLow DEEP**, say four inches or more, and **DO NOT BACK-SET**. Pack the land, and after sod has partly decayed, disc it thoroughly and then harrow.
- (5) It is sometimes impossible to back-set extra heavy land. In this case, the land should be treated as per fourth commandment, whether it be early or late breaking.
- (6) In the spring, harrow and sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground sufficiently to allow the seeder to go down the proper depth. Follow the seeder with a land packer, and the packer with a harrow.
- (7) **Depth to sow:** Scrape back the surface of the ground with the hand so as to ascertain the depth of the moisture from the surface. Adjust the seeder so that it will sow into the moisture, not above it, nor deep into it, but just in the top of it.
- (8) **Sow the best thoroughly cleaned seed obtainable** and nothing else. Pay for the best—and get it.
- (9) After harvesting the first crop, the land should either be plowed, packed and well harrowed in the fall, or, when the soil is clean, the stubble may be burned off in the spring; the land disced without plowing, and a second crop sown, as per sixth commandment.
- (10) Summer fallowing should start after the **second** crop is taken off. Plow the summer fallow as soon as possible after seeding the other land you are cropping. **Never** leave this plowing till after June. Experience has proven that one early plowing is better than two. Weeds absorb much moisture: Keep down weeds by cultivation, and so conserve the moisture in your summer fallow. In the spring following put in your crop as per sixth commandment.
- (11) After cutting the first crop from summer fallow, where the land is clean, allow it to lie until the following spring,—then, simply burn off the stubble, disc up the surface, and put in second crop as per sixth commandment. Summer fallow land **every third year**.
- (12) To clean land foul with couch grass, French weed, mustard, wild oats or other noxious weeds, burn off stubble early in spring, and double-disc and pack. Then let land lie for three weeks and disc and harrow, thereafter seeding heavy to barley, summer fallow, and a bushel and a quarter on stubble. Before seeding, all seed should be treated for smut.

NATURAL RESOURCES

It is, of course, impossible in the space available, to fully set forth the natural resources of the Western Provinces, but some of the features are mentioned to give an idea of the vast potentialities of the region.

One of the most important considerations to the farmer is fuel. In northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where portions of the country are well wooded, the settler has little difficulty in getting all the wood he requires, and thousands of men find employment in the winter cutting wood, which is shipped all over the prairie portions of the provinces. There is an abundance of coal throughout the country. It is estimated that the coal deposits in Alberta cover over eighty-one thousand square miles and represent an available tonnage of over ten hundred thousand million tons, while those in Saskatchewan cover an area of thirteen thousand miles containing over fifty-nine million tons. In Manitoba the coal reserve is not as large, but even there, one hundred and sixty million tons is considered a conservative estimate. At the present time these deposits are only worked to a small extent, but there is no doubt that they will be a great feature in upbuilding the country and will exercise a powerful influence on its commerce.

It is a common thing in the coal districts for farmers to get their coal supply off their own farms. Near Edmonton, for example, the farmers not only supply themselves, but they carry coal to the city market and find it a considerable source of revenue in the winter time. The Edmonton coal fields under and around the city have an estimated content of sixty thousand million tons. Farmers sell the coal at \$4.00 a ton for domestic use.

Another feature of Western Canada is its water powers. Some day, when they are developed, the country will, without doubt, support many manufacturing industries. West of the boundary of Manitoba the water power now lying more or less idle is estimated at one million and a half horse power.

Amongst other natural resources of industrial interest are the vast deposits of clay and shale, suitable for tile, pipe, and brick making; building material is in great demand, and there are at least fifty points where there are openings for brick-making plants, and this demand is constantly increasing. Other valuable mineral deposits are marl for cement, natural gas and oil. In the northern part of Alberta are immense beds of tar-sand and asphaltum, enough to pave the roads of the whole of Western Canada when transportation facilities make it available.

In the newly added territory to the province of Manitoba there are enormous natural resources which, so far, have not been sufficiently explored to give any adequate estimate of their value, but from the geological surveys that have been made it would appear that there are many rich deposits of clay, shale, limestone, gravel, and sand. Near Gypsumville there are large deposits of gypsum from which this place took its name. These are rapidly being opened up and the nucleus of a large industry developed.

Along the Saskatchewan River it has recently been found that gold exists, and in the near future it is expected that there will be many dredging outfits at work upon it. According to recent advices some wonderful discoveries of both gold and silver have been made near The Pas, the point from which the line to Port Nelson, on Hudson Bay, is being built.

WESTERN CANADA HAS LED THE WORLD SINCE 1876

Succeeded in first challenge at Great U. S. Centennial Exhibition in competition with the world, and created sensation.

Since the great American Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, Western Canada has been capturing international awards for soil and animal husbandry products that have astonished the world. In 1876, when there were but a few score of farmers in Canada's vast prairie region and the fur trader still held sway, an exhibit of wheat grown by John Rainer at Fort Vermillion, on the Peace River, was awarded the gold medal in competition with the world. This was the sensation of the Exhibition in the Soils Products section, the prevailing opinion at that time being that successful wheat culture in any part of the northwest was impossible, to say nothing of the remote, almost mythical Peace River country, nearly 3,000 miles north of Chicago. Subsequent to that remarkable award, Western Canada's farm products have entered into competition with those of other countries at World's Fairs and other International Exhibitions in America and Europe, and have invariably received premier honors for their excellence. Awards in recent years with which the public is most familiar include:

First Prize (\$1,000) at New York Land Show for best specimen of Spring or Winter Wheat. The judges were three professors of agricultural science, one from Ohio, one from Kansas, and one from Quebec. Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Sask., grew the wheat that received this noted honor, and the competitor with the next best exhibit was a farmer from Alberta.

At the National Corn Exhibition held at Columbus, Ohio, Saskatchewan grown oats won the \$1,500 prize, and at the same show the Reserve Sweepstakes for the best peck of wheat also went to a Saskatchewan Exhibitor.

In 1913 Western Canada won the world's wheat championship at the International Dry Farming Congress with Saskatchewan-grown wheat.

At the International Soil Products and Farm Congress held at El Paso, Tex., on October, 1916, the supremacy of western Canada-grown grains was again demonstrated, exhibits from this country being honored with the following championship awards:

Hard Red Spring Wheat—Sweepstakes for best half bushel

Hard Red Spring Wheat—1st prize

Barley (six rowed)—1st prize.

Barley—Sweepstakes for best half bushel.

Field Peas—1st prize.

These were all won by Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Sask.

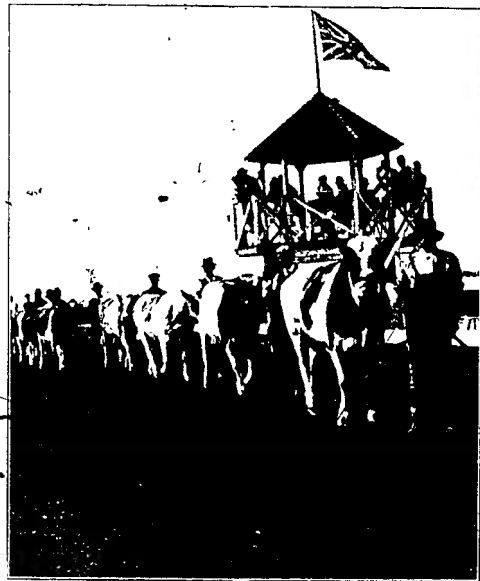


Wheat—45 Bushels to the Acre

At the Dry Farming Congress held in Peoria, Ill., in 1917 Saskatchewan won fourteen first, nine second and nine third-class prizes, with sweepstakes for wheat and potatoes. Manitoba won the world's championship for hard red spring wheat, and first prize for white oats, rye, flax seed, and dry farm barley; and also captured five second and five third-class prizes and various sweepstakes. The winner of the world's wheat championship was Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Man. His closest competitor was Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask.

At the International Dry-Farmed Products Exhibition held in Kansas City in 1918, Manitoba had the honor of winning eight trophies, thirty first awards, nineteen seconds and eighteen thirds. In winning the sweepstakes trophy for vegetables, Manitoba demonstrated the fact that her soil can produce the best vegetables as well as the best wheat, oats, barley,

flax and rye in the world, as prizes for all these were won by Manitoba either in this year or the year before.



Foundation of a Cattle Herd

LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONSHIPS

A signal honor was won at the Industrial Stock Show held in Chicago in 1912-1913 and Western Canada definitely placed on the map of North America as an unsurpassed live-stock country, when J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, won the Grand Championship with his famous steers: "Grand Victor the First" (two-year-old, live weight 1,640 lbs.) and "Grand Victor the Second" (yearling, live weight 1,470 lbs.), respectively. These animals were fed exclusively on Manitoba grown oats and barley. No corn was used.

RANCHING AND LIVE STOCK

Successful ranching depends largely upon two particular essentials, climate and pasturage. British Columbia, with its equable temperature, natural grazing lands and meadows, offers every opportunity for the development of what is today one of the most important industries for the sustenance of mankind. British Columbia's cattle herds increased from 135,032, in 1912, to 240,243, in 1917. These figures indicate the development that is taking place in this branch of industry. There has also been a corresponding increase in the number of sheep, swine and horses.

LOW FARES FOR SETTLERS AND LAND-SEEKERS

In order to obtain the lowest possible fares, you should call upon or communicate with the nearest representative of the Canadian National Railways, who will be pleased to quote fares and make all arrangements for your trip.

One-Way Fares.

Low fares applicable for settlers from the United States are quoted in separate publications, copies of which may be obtained from any Canadian National Railways representative.

Low one-way fares are in effect from all points in Eastern to Western Canada.

Round-Trip Fares from Eastern to Western Canada.

Low round-trip fares to selected destinations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are frequently in effect from Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and all points in Eastern Canada. When such fares are authorized, tickets are second class, good for sixty days, with liberal stop-over privileges at all points on the Canadian National Railways west of Port Arthur and Coughlin, Ontario.

The fact that the Canadian National Railways may not serve your starting point, need make no difference. Agents of our Company will be found at all principal places off the line, and they will issue you through transportation to destination at the lowest fare.

How to Reach Western Canada.

From Pacific Coast States the route is via Vancouver and Canadian National Railways.

From the Central States the most convenient route is via Duluth and the Canadian National Railways or via St. Paul or Minneapolis, Winnipeg and the Canadian National Railways.

From the Eastern States the route is via Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa or Toronto, and the Canadian National Railways therefrom.

Service Publications.

Any representative of the Canadian National Railways, also Canadian Government Agents, will be pleased to furnish copies of our publications showing the reduced fares in effect, stop-over privileges and the high standard of our service and equipment, the latter including colonist cars with range and tourist sleeping cars with complete kitchen, also standard sleeping cars and dining cars.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carload shipments of farm settlers' effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person, and where carriers' liability is released to valuation of:

From points in Canada, ten dollars (\$10) per piece or package (except live stock).

From points in United States, ten dollars (\$10) per 100 lbs. (except live stock).

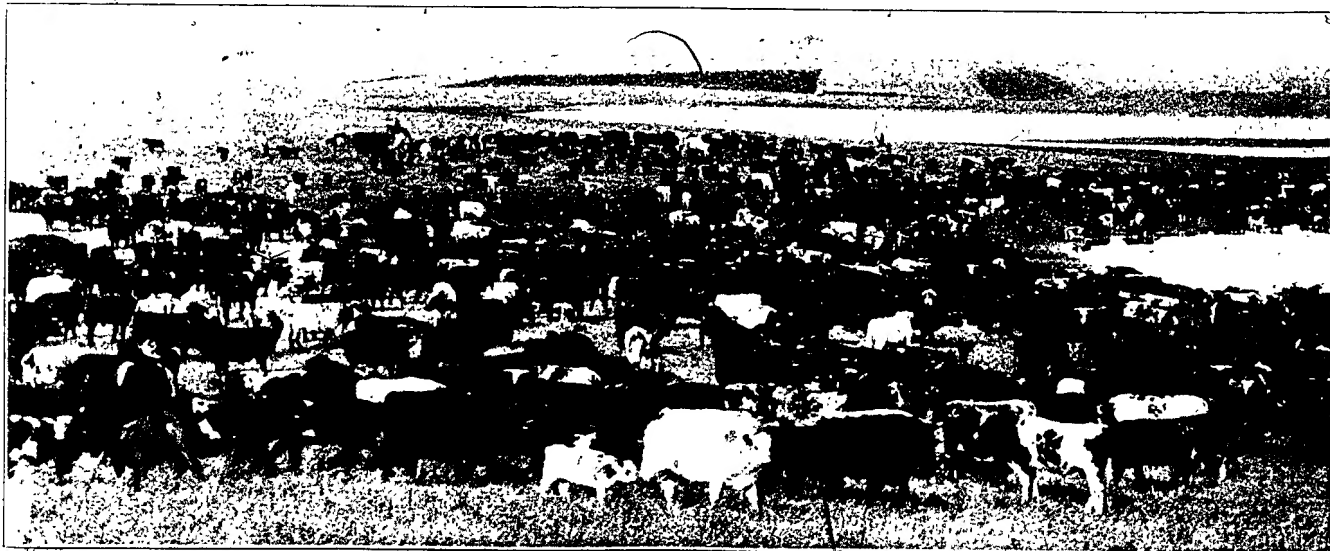
The released valuation of live stock may be ascertained from agent.

Household goods and personal effects, all second-hand, and may include:

Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, all second-hand.

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep or hogs (from eastern Canada not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settlers' effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.



Round-Up of Prize Cattle

Seed grain, trees or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 lbs.; oats, 3,400 lbs.; barley, 4,800 lbs.; flax seed, 400 lbs. From points in Western States 1,400 lbs. of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live-stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

When live stock forms part of the shipment, the usual live stock form of contract must be signed. Shipper must show on the Live-Stock Contract the numbers of head of each kind of stock loaded in car. Agents will require attendants to affix their signatures in blank space provided for same on face of Live-Stock Contract.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit, subject to conditions specified in the Canadian Freight Classification. No reduced return transportation will be given.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

7. The carload rates on farm settlers' effects are based on minimum weight per car, of:

From Canadian points, and north of St. Paul or Duluth	24,000 lbs.
North of Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha to Duluth or St. Paul	20,000 lbs.
South and east of Chicago	12,000 lbs.

Additional weight will be charged at proportionate rate.

From points south and east of Chicago only five horses or head of live stock are allowed in any one carload. Any number over five will be charged extra.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm, on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz.:

If horses only are brought in, sixteen allowed.

If cattle only are brought in, sixteen allowed.

If sheep only are brought in, 160 allowed.

If swine only are brought in, 160 allowed.

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part to each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

For customs entry purposes, a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal.

Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS ALLOWED FREE ENTRY

Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, vehicles, tractors valued at \$1,400 or less, until further notice admitted free of duty, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest, provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the Customs Office on application), giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as Settlers' Effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractors' outfit, or for sale. That I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, not for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn before me this day of 19....

Collector.

TRACTION ENGINES, AND PARTS AND ATTACHMENTS THEREFOR.

An Order-in-Council, dated February 7, 1918, enacts that during the period of one year, from February 7, 1918, remission and refund of duty is hereby authorized in respect of traction engines costing not more than \$1,400 in the country of production, designed to be moved by steam or other motive power for farm purposes, and parts thereof for repair; also traction attachments, designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repair.

MECHANICALLY DRIVEN VEHICLES AND IMPLEMENTS.

An Order-in-Council, dated February 5, 1918, enacts that during the period of the war and until otherwise ordered, vehicles and implements moved by mechanical power may be imported free of duty by settlers, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs. Provided that the said vehicles or implements entered free as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, 1914

Qualifications for naturalization in Canada are:

1. Residence within His Majesty's Dominions for a period of not less than five years or service under the Crown for the same period within the last eight years before the application;
2. Residence in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application and previous residence either in Canada or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application;
3. Good character;
4. An adequate knowledge of the English or French languages;
5. An intention, either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

An alien desiring to be naturalized may apply to the Clerk of any High Court, Superior Court or County Court of the district in which he resides. The Clerk of the Court will supply the applicant with the necessary forms and instruct the applicant how to fill them out. The fee for obtaining naturalization is \$5.00.

If desired, the name of the wife and minor children residing with the applicant may be included in the Certificate of Naturalization, which confers British nationality upon them.

It often happens that persons of central European origin change their names when they come to Canada. In such cases the name borne when on arrival in Canada should be given, as well as the name under which the applicant is known.

Persons naturalized under this act shall be entitled to all the political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the obligations, duties and liabilities, of a natural-born British subject, and as from the date of naturalization have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

For further information apply to the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

VITAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to Dewitt Foster, Superintendent of Resources, Canadian National Railways, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, will bring it to him.

1. Where are the lands to which reference is made?

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black and chocolate loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give good drainage, and in places there is plenty of timber, while some is underlaid with good coal.

3. Is it timber or prairie land?

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially in the southwest; towards the centre it is park-like, with some timber belts in parts.

The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent. of the country may be said to be timbered.

4. Then as to climate.

The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until November. Winters are pleasant and healthful. There are no pulmonary or other epidemic complaints. Outdoor threshing is frequently done in November and December.

5. Is there sufficient rainfall?

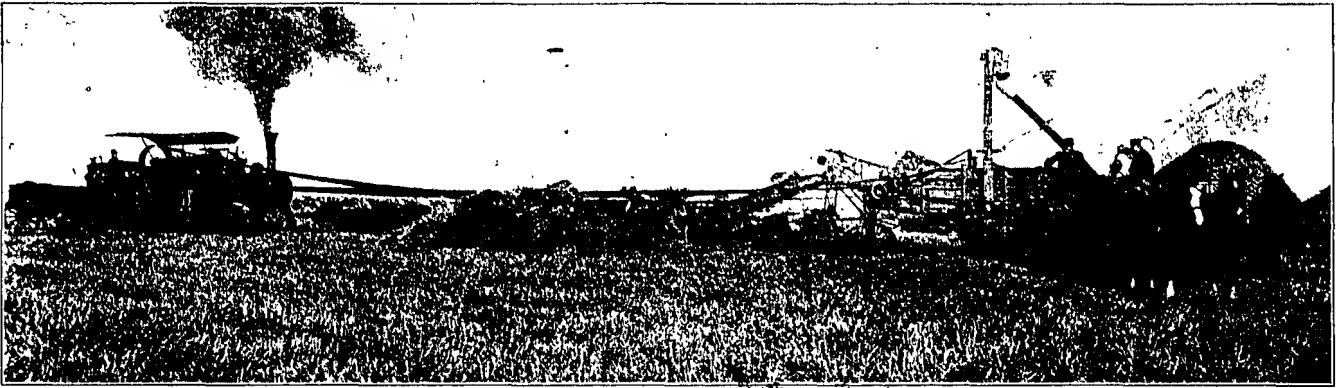
A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in June and July, when most needed.

6. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadway usually graded up, but not gravelled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter. Governments and municipalities are spending large sums in road improvements.



Type of Buildings After Ten Years on "Selected" Farm



"Cashing-In" on a "Selected" Farm

7. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans (who are going in in large numbers), and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

8. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

No.

9. How about American money?

American money is taken everywhere in Canada at its face value.

10. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

Yes.

11. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States, how does he stand in Canada?

He must be "repatriated," that is, he must take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada—if he desires again to become a Canadian Citizen, but he can own his "Selected" Farm and remain an American citizen.

12. What grains are raised in Western Canada?

Wheat (Winter and Spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains, and corn is grown chiefly for silo purposes, but varieties are now being grown that ripen, and it is hoped soon to have this an edible crop.

13. How long does it take wheat to mature?

The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which, during the growing and ripening season, averages 16 hours a day.

14. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

15. Is there plenty of hay available?

In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

16. Do vegetables thrive and what kinds are grown?

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

17. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

18. About what time does seeding begin?

As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the 1st to the 15th of April, continuing well into May. The average yield of all grains in Western Canada would be largely increased, did not some farmers unwisely defer seeding until the middle of June.

19. How is it for stock-raising?

The country has no equal. In many parts cattle and horses are not housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is marketed without having been fed any grain.

20. In what way can I secure land in Western Canada?

By purchasing from railway or land companies or private owners. The Dominion Government has no land for sale.

21. Can I get a map or a list of lands vacant and open to purchase?

Ask for map of any province in which you are interested.

From these maps you may arrive at some conclusion as to what part of the country you would like full particulars about.

22. If a man takes his family there before he selects his farm, can he get temporary accommodation?

At the following places the Government maintains Immigration halls with free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family to select his lands before moving family:

Brandon, Calgary, Cereal, Edmonton, Emerson, Gravelbourg, Lloydminster, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Strathcona, South Battleford, Tisdale, Vegreville, Vermilion, Virden.

23. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?

Call on John Wardrop, General Agent, Industrial and Resources Dept., Room 100, Union Station, Winnipeg, who will tell you exactly where to go and what to do, or call on the Canadian National Railways land representative, whose sign you will see from the stations along the line.

24. What is the best way to get there?

Write to Dewitt Foster, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill., for complete information and certificate entitling you to cheap rate. This is important; it will *save you money*.

25. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian National Railway.

150 pounds for each full ticket.

26. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied, they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

27. In case settler's family follow him, what about railway rates?

On application to Dewitt Foster, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

28. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?

When for the improvement of stock, free; otherwise, over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of \$50 per head, and duty will be 25 per cent.

29. How can I procure lands for ranching?

Buy a "Selected" Farm.

30. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

If a settler should desire to go into stock-raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease of grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

31. Is living expensive?

Similar to the cost of living in the United States. Sugar, granulated, 12 to 14 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, about 55 cents per lb.; coffee, about 50 cents per lb.; flour, \$5.75 to \$6.50 per bag of 98 lbs. Dry goods about eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture somewhat higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

32. Are the taxes high?

Western Canada encourages settlers in every possible way, and shows its hospitable spirit by adopting a taxation system that falls very lightly on the farmer. A small tax is levied on the land, but buildings, improvements, animals, farm machinery and personal property are all tax exempt.

33. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

You can sell your products f. o. b. your nearest railway station. Grain is purchased at elevators and forwarded to the great markets in other parts of Canada, United States and Europe. Canadian flour mills and oatmeal mills use millions of bushels of grain annually. To the west and northwest of the prairie country lie mining regions, which are dependent upon the prairies for supplies and will to a great extent continue to be. Beef is bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher. Buyers scour the country in quest of this product.

34. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel?

Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian west there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback, as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

(1) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. (2) 400 roofing poles. (3) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. (4) 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of firewood; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, cheap.

35. Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?

A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbours already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering.

36. What does lumber cost?

Spruce boards and dimensions, about \$35 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$25 to \$30; flooring and siding, \$25 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, from \$4.25 to \$5.00 up per thousand. These prices fluctuate.

37. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

This can be done through Government labor bureaus at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, which are in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from \$50 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months. During harvest, wages are higher than this.

38. If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in Western Canada before starting on my own account, what would my prospects be?

Young men and others unacquainted with farm life will find positions through the Government employment officers. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualifications. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in going into farming on your own account.

39. Are there any schools outside the towns?

School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

40. Are churches numerous?

The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

41. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?

In most places it can be had from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet.

WHAT A NEW SETTLER REQUIRES

The man who goes to Western Canada with a determination to adapt himself to conditions, will receive a hearty welcome. This is the kind of settler the Railways, the Government and his neighbors want, and their appreciation will make itself felt. There is plenty of room for all, and each new factor in the development of the country is a distinct asset. The new man can make his start by working with a neighbour and taking pay in the shape of some farm implement, or by giving his own labor in exchange for the use of a reaper or binder on his own small field.

The following are suggestions for those who have a certain amount of capital:

The Man Who Has \$1,000.—Purchase a "Selected" farm on the installment or crop-payment plan, and get to work at once. A small house and out-buildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc. Working out in the harvest season will be needed to bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead. We suggest that this class of settler should locate where possible adjoining a farmer who has complete equipment.

What \$2,000 Will Buy.—No farmer should come expecting to make his selected farm pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family, until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his buildings, \$2,000 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. This will probably be expended as follows:

3 good horses.....	\$475.00	1 rake.....	\$36.00	miscellaneous tools.....	\$30.00
1½ set harness.....	60.00	1 strong wagon.....	105.00	100 bushels oats at 85 cents.....	85.00
1 combination plough.....	40.00	1 set sleighs.....	30.00	10 bushels seed potatoes at \$1.25.....	12.50
1 disc harrow.....	45.00	4 milch cows at \$85.00.....	340.00	seed wheat and oats.....	150.00
1 drag harrow.....	22.00	4 hogs at \$35.00.....	140.00	unforeseen items.....	100.00
1 seeder.....	100.00	4 sheep at \$16.00.....	64.00		
1 mower.....	80.00	poultry.....	10.00	Total.....	\$1,924.50

If the settler locates early in the season, he may get in a crop of potatoes or oats in May or early June.

Will a Quarter-Section Pay?—"Will the tilling of a quarter of a section (160 acres) pay?" when asked of those who have tried it, provokes the invariable answer that "It will and does pay." "We, or those following us, will make less than that pay," said one who had proved up on a "Selected" Farm. Another pointed to the fact that many of those who commenced with a quarter section are now owners of other quarters—and even larger areas—showing that they have progressed in obtaining more land, while others still have stuck to the original quarter and this year are marketing as much as \$2,000 worth of grain, and often nearer \$3,000.

The particular qualities the settler requires are, capacity for work, intelligence to apply the capacity, and endurance to "carry on." Given these three, there is nothing to stand in the way of ultimate success and prosperity.

WHAT TO TAKE WITH YOU

VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE MAN ABOUT TO START

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year.

Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home.

The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached.

Temporary provision is required for the family's arrival, when better may be made.

If going in the winter months, it is well to have a pair of good strong sleds.

Take along your horses and do your own hauling.

In shipping your horses, have them loaded by the best shipper in your home town.

For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat.

If they have been used to corn, take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet.

You need both hay and oat straw on the cars.

The new arrival may have to pay \$16.00 a ton for hay and 70 cents per bushel for oats.

Bring all the horses you can.

Five big horses can pull a twelve-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier, and you can use five on the harrow.

You can hitch a team to a "goat," or scrubber, as they call them here, and lead them behind the drill, making your ground smooth and packing it lightly, as you put in the seed.

If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve; if you were going to bring twelve, bring sixteen.

The first two years on the new land is hard on horses, and you will need plenty.

If you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money.



Plenty of Good Horses Come in Handy

One can get all the outside breaking one's team can do at \$5.00 per acre, so horse power is the main thing.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you will have no place to store quantities of milk at the outset.

Bring at least your two best cows with you on the journey.

Do not sell anything that can be used on your new farm. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

When bringing car of settlers' effects, include your cooking and heating stoves; fuel is plentiful; an oil stove is handy in summer.

Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail.

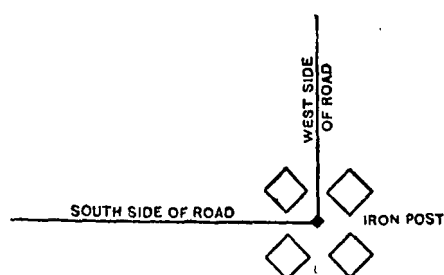
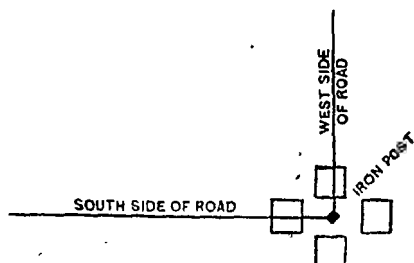
TOWNSHIP PLAN

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL LANDS	28	27	H.B.CO. LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H.B.CO. LANDS	9	10	SCHOOL LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1



To find Lands on Map

To find Lands in the Field



TO FIND LANDS ON A MAP

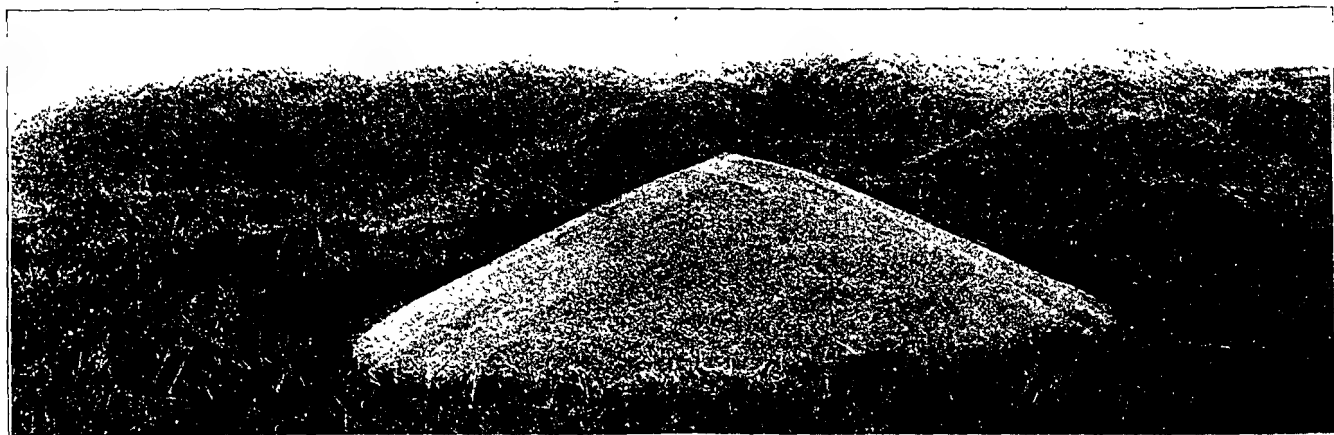
First note which meridian the lands are east or west of; having found the given meridian, follow the range numbers until you find the number corresponding to the given one, then follow north or south in this tier of ranges until you reach the given township; the townships are numbered north and south in three different parts of the Map.

TO FIND LANDS IN THE FIELD

According to the system of surveys in the Canadian Northwest, sections are one mile square and are marked by monuments at the corners. These monuments consist of four pits three feet square and eighteen inches deep, and about five inches apart. In prairie country an iron post is driven into the ground, at the center of this system of pits, and the post is marked with a chisel on its south-west face, with the number of the Section, Township and Range, in Roman numerals. So that one must always remember that the iron post at the northeast corner of each Section alone bears the Section number. In bush country a mound is erected midway between the pits, and the iron post is driven into the ground on the north side of the mound, and is marked as in prairie country. Pits are also dug at the half miles to indicate the corners of the Quarter Sections; midway between these pits a wooden post is planted, with the fraction "1/4" cut on it.

Road Allowances are always to the north and east of the monuments.

Townships are made six miles square. In order to maintain this size, and on account of the spherical form of the earth, there occur in the surveys in the west what are called "Correction Lines" running east and west and situated twenty-four miles apart. It is on these lines that the "jogs" due to the convergence of meridians are left, and they are indicated in the field by the surveyor by digging pits in a different position from those on other lines.



1600 Bushel Mountain of Wheat—Overflow Over Granary Capacity

Manitoba

"The Province of Pride, where the West Opens Wide"

Manitoba is one of the maritime provinces of the Dominion, as well as a prairie province. The unexploited and untold wealth of the new Northern Hinterland is pronounced by experts to be one of the richest in the Dominion in timber, fisheries, water powers, oils, furs, and minerals, not to mention the wonderful acreage of arable land, with the natural shelter and easy access to water which characterizes it an ideal spot for stock-raising.

The older settled portion of the province has already established an enviable reputation, and has passed the experimental stages in practically every phase of agricultural industry.

The total area of Manitoba is 251,832 square miles, nine-tenths of which is land and the balance water. It is estimated that there are 8,000,000 acres already under cultivation. The average yields per acre for the last ten years are: wheat, 18.4 bushels, oats, 39.4 bushels, and barley, 28.5 bushels. Manitoba-grown wheat is recognized as equal in quality to any grown in the world, and fodder corn, clovers, alfalfas, cultivated grasses, roots and vegetables of all descriptions are abundantly and successfully grown in the populated agricultural areas.

Opportunities for Big Profits in Wheat

WHAT SUCCESSFUL MANITOBA FARMERS HAVE PRODUCED

	NAME	DISTRICT	Wheat Acres	Yield per Acre	Oats Acres	Yield per Acre	Barley Acres	Yield per Acre
NORTHERN	G. Smith	Bowsman			109	55. Bus.		
	W. Loat	Kenville	203	43.5 Bus.	17	65 "	25	50.5 Bus.
	F. G. Richardson	Assessippi	150	40 "	90	55 "	18	35 "
CENTRAL	W. Saward	Beulah	167	38 "	80	70 "	20	50 "
	S. Benton	Neepawa	310	30 "	60	66 "	80	40 "
	J. Brothers.	Grandview	75	35 "			20	50.5 "
	F. Wyatt	Decker	150	30 "	70	70 "	24	43 "
SOUTHERN	J. Strang	Baldur	80	21 "	40 25	30 " 50 "	35	25 "
	W. Poersch	Brunkild	80	46 "	60	33.3 "	10	20 "
	J. B. Fast	"	40	48 "			30	50 "
	J. Grundler	Sperling	80	52 "	60	97 "	80	50 "
	H. W. Brown	"	885	30 "	80	30 "	120	30 "
	R. Dunlop	Dunrea	135	36 "	75	40 "	40	35 "
	J. L. Bryant	Shellmouth	15	50 "	80	50 "	12	35 "
	R. W. Patterson	"	175	30 "	32	52 "		
	Average		181.7	34 "	62.7	54.5 "	39.5	39.5 "

MANITOBA GRAIN YIELDS FOR TEN YEARS

The following tables for convenient reference give the acreage, average yields, and total yields of wheats, oats, barley and flax for the last ten years, and rye for the last five years.

WHEAT

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1909	2,642,111	17.33	45,774,707
1910	2,962,187	13.4	39,916,391
1911	3,339,072	18.3	61,058,786
1912	2,823,362	20.7	58,433,579
1913	3,141,218	20.0	62,755,455
1914	3,366,200	15.5	52,491,879
1915	3,664,281	26.4	96,662,912
1916	2,994,529	10.16	30,439,600
1917	2,853,362	14.9	42,689,061
1918	2,917,384	16.5	48,142,062

OATS

Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1909	1,373,683	37.1	50,983,056
1910	1,486,436	28.7	42,647,766
1911	1,628,562	45.3	73,786,683
1912	1,939,982	46.0	87,190,677
1913	1,939,723	42.0	81,410,174
1914	2,064,114	30.0	62,034,668
1915	2,121,845	47.7	101,077,991
1916	2,062,411	32.8	67,729,922
1917	2,230,005	28.4	63,372,832
1918	1,694,072	32.1	54,473,483

MANITOBA GRAIN YIELDS—Continued

BARLEY			FLAX		
Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.
1909	601,008	27.31	1909	20,635	12.29
1910	624,644	20.7	1910	41,002	9.9
1911	759,977	31.5	1911	85,036	14.0
1912	962,928	35.1	1912	196,315	13.6
1913	1,153,834	28.6	1913	115,054	11.3
1914	1,187,136	20.0	1914	100,191	10.0
1915	1,039,849	34.0	1915	64,863	11.4
1916	1,153,660	20.9	1916	55,608	10.5
1917	1,270,724	20.4	1917	63,605	8.6
1918	1,093,129	25.5	1918	106,635	10.2
					Total Yield Bus.
					253,637
					410,928
					1,205,727
					2,671,729
					1,301,278
					1,001,910
					739,808
					587,635
					552,309
					1,090,994

RYE—Five Years

Kind of Rye	Year	Acreage	Average Yield Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
Fall and Spring Combined. . . .	1914	10,138	17.0	172,326
Fall and Spring Combined. . . .	1915	16,699	21.8	364,572
Fall and Spring Combined. . . .	1916	32,559	19.4	633,371
Fall Rye.	1917	54,747	15.8	866,845
Spring Rye.	1917	25,866	16.6	429,472
Fall Rye.	1918	114,139	16.2	1,855,294
Spring Rye.	1918	124,780	16.6	2,080,398

Big Money Making in Stock Raising

Live Stock. Manitoba-bred live stock has won premier honors in the leading show rings of the world. This truth is more significant when viewed as the result of the comparatively short time that the farmers of this province have engaged in the live-stock industry, compared with other agricultural countries competing on a level footing in the show ring. The progress made in the raising of cattle, sheep and swine has been quite rapid of recent years. The heavy importations in former years of the finest class of live stock procur-



In This Bunch of Two- and Three-Year-Old Steers Were 193 Head which Averaged \$118.00 Each



Dairy Cattle and One of the Typical Western Canada Creameries

able elsewhere has been the basis for the phenomenal results which are now witnessed on the average Manitoba farm. Some idea of the extent of increases in Manitoba live stock will be gained from the following comparisons:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Horses.....	293,776	304,088	316,707	317,847	324,175	324,175	384,772
Milch Cows.....	148,471	152,792	156,306	157,494	196,288	202,177	225,659
Other Cattle.....	267,130	256,926	251,906	246,603	357,870	357,870	521,240
Total Cattle.....	415,601	409,718	408,302	404,097	554,158	560,047	746,899
Sheep.....	40,800	42,840	45,303	50,880	76,750	80,588	136,782
Swine.....	183,370	184,745	186,276	163,308	205,898	175,013	284,596

The ability to grow succulent feeds, the common use of silos, splendid supplies of pure water, and abundance of pasture, together with a home market demanding the highest quality of produce, which always brings a good price, are some of the factors answerable for the flourishing condition of the dairy industry in Manitoba. No less than forty-two creameries and twenty-two cheese factories are now in operation. During the past season Manitoba dairymen have exported 175 car loads of butter, 75 per cent. of which graded No. 1 and brought \$1,764,000. This production is over and above the supplying of the needs for local consumption.

DAIRYING

In a report on crops and live stock for 1918, issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture, is stated that, in spite of labor and other conditions due to the war, the dairying industry of the province has made an excellent showing. "Looking over the entire field of our dairying interests in Manitoba," the reports says, "we can say that we have registered good progress in production and quality of products. More creamery butter was produced than in 1917, almost one million pounds more, showing the very substantial increase of 12.30 per cent. This increased production of creamery butter, combined with the increased price, amounted to \$904,912.34 over the preceding year, and the total increased value for all dairy products over 1917 amounted to over \$2,000,000. It is most encouraging to report this substantial progress, especially under the most trying conditions, naturally, ever experienced by the dairymen of Manitoba. This increase is not confined to any particular part of the province, but is general throughout the southern as well as the northern part.

"During 1918 a few of the Manitoba creamery buttermakers exhibited butter at Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Toronto, Ottawa, and London, Ont., and they were successful in winning 57 prizes, made up of 3 championships, 2 reserve championships, 12 firsts, 9 seconds, 10 thirds, 5 fourths, 7 fifths, 8 sixths, and 1 seventh.

"One hundred and seventy-five carloads of creamery butter have been exported from the province during the year. This represents 70,000 packages, or 3,920,000 pounds, valued at \$1,764,000. A government grade certificate was issued for each car.

"The following table gives the quantities, average prices and values of milk and milk products produced during the year 1918:

Product	1918 Pounds	Price, Cts.	Total Value	Forty-two creameries and twenty cheese factories were in operation during the year in the province
Creamery Butter.....	8,450,132	45.0	\$3,802,559.40	
Dairy Butter.....	9,703,337	37	3,590,234.69	
Cheese.....	973,612	21.8	212,247.41	
Total.....	19,127,081		\$7,605,041.50	
Milk.....	147,787,040	2	2,955,740.80	
Sweet Cream in lbs.				
Butterfat.....	2,315,832	53	1,227,390.96	
			\$11,788,173.26	

WOOL

Manitoba's wool production of 1918 was approximated at 450,000 pounds. For co-operative selling, the Manitoba department of agriculture assembled and handled 361,585 pounds, worth over \$200,000. The following statement shows the quantity of each grade sold:

Grades	Lbs.	Per cent. of grades	Grades	Lbs.	Per cent. of grades
Fine Combing.....	9,127	2.523	Coarse.....	13,762	4.00
Fine Clothing.....	26,897	7.5	Seedy.....	3,703	1.02
Fine Medium Clothing.....	36,974	9.45	Cotts, Locks and Pieces.....	3,319	.95
Medium Combing.....	60,423	16.7	Black.....	8,299	2.28
Low Medium Combing.....	69,713	19.6	Kempy, Dead, Mohair.....	978	.27
Low Combing.....	23,755	6.7	Rejects (sisal).....	4,382	1.25
Medium Clothing.....	59,453	16.5	Tags.....	11,225	3.15
Fine Medium Combing.....	29,575	8.25			

POULTRY

Manitoba farms, in 1918, sent to market 7,000,000 eggs, which realized on the initial prices to the producers a total of \$1,750,000. Dressed poultry to the amount of over three-quarters of a million dollars was also marketed by the farmers. This branch of farm industry is showing rapid expansion on western farms, due not alone to the high prices prevailing, but in a goodly measure to the fact that the boys and girls have been encouraged to take an active practical interest in the work for their own instruction and financial benefit.

While the poultry industry is as yet largely domestic, it has been well established that soil, climate and an abundance of cheaply grown feeds make Manitoba admirably suited to poultry raising. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 dozens of eggs were produced in Manitoba during 1918, valued at \$1,750,000. Poultry killed and marketed in 1918 was valued at \$765,000.

HONEY

The honey crop of 1918 averaged 64 lbs. per hive, making in all 944,104 lbs. of honey produced in Manitoba. This year 180 beginners started as bee-keepers and the province now has 921 apiarists, keeping approximately 14,736 colonies. Manitoba bee-keepers received from 25 to 35 cents per pound for their honey in 1918.



Bee Keeping is Now a Flourishing Industry in Manitoba—Number of Apiaries Is Rapidly Increasing Every Year

Bee-Keeping. Bees thrive well in any part of the province, require but little attention, and produce honey of the finest flavor and keeping qualities. A conservative estimate gives the honey yield for 1918 at 1,000,000 lbs., which sold freely at prices from 25c. to 35c. per lb. Several bee-keepers have successfully wintered their hives out of doors. The number of apiaries in the province is increasing very rapidly.

Marketing. Co-operative marketing is practised quite largely in Manitoba, where the methods of marketing cereals are the most complete in existence. Farm produce generally is marketed under the grading system. In the year 1918 over 450,000 lbs. of wool was disposed of in this way under Government supervision. Winnipeg is the largest grain market in Canada.

Educational. Manitoba has over 2,000 public schools, and a number of secondary schools, business colleges, a university and an Agricultural College. The latter has a large teaching staff of men who know farming conditions thoroughly, and are thus able to render expert advice and assistance in the selection of seeds, what varieties to grow, the preparation of land, feeding and care of live stock, poultry raising, and all other important features of straight grain growing or mixed farming. Timely bulletins are prepared and distributed to farmers free of charge.

Public schools in the province are supported by local taxation and also by Government grants, and a high standard of education is maintained. Consolidated schools, in which children from sparsely settled territory are assembled in modern buildings at central points, are numerous and very popular. This plan makes for economy, efficiency and convenience, and is a vast improvement on the old system by which pupils were taught in small numbers and under more or less unfavorable conditions in their individual district schools.

Extension Service. In addition to Experimental and Demonstration Farms, agricultural instruction is taken to the farmers through such agencies as extension lectures and by district representatives and teachers of domestic science, home nursing, dress-making, millinery and canning and preserving. In connection with rural schools we usually find Boys' and Girls' Clubs, the total membership of which already exceeds 25,000. Agricultural Societies number sixty, with a total membership of 12,000. Ploughing matches, Boys' and Girls' Club Fairs, Better Farming Trains and better farming competitions are among the many features of agricultural development.

Telephones, etc. A perfect network of rural telephone systems completely covers the settled areas of the province, amounting to 190,000 miles of line. Practically every improved farm enjoys the use of the telephone. The Government is now arranging for 'phone line extensions this year that will aggregate 3,000 miles. In addition to this asset to a convenient and comfortable home, up-to-date systems for lighting purposes are installed, which often extend to the out-buildings as well. The automobile has also been accepted as a necessity in rural life, and there are already 25,000 licensed in the province.

Railways. In no province of Canada can the inhabitants boast of a more complete and perfectly operated railway system. This fact can best be demonstrated by a careful consideration of the facilities utilized for the handling of grain crops during the fall months.

Elevators. The grain elevators of this province are licensed and under Government supervision. The purchasing of grain is controlled by the Canada Grain Act, a Dominion measure which is enforced with great precision. It is estimated that there are 691 country elevators with a total capacity of 23,570,000 bushels, and six interior elevators, with a capacity of 1,545,000 bushels; altogether there is a total of 697, located at 349 stations, with a total capacity of 25,115,000 bushels of grain.

The Dominion Government estimate of the value of the grain production for the province for the year 1918 places it easily at \$173,000,000. This is significant when we realize that the yields per acre this year were below the ten-year average.

The total agricultural production of the year 1918 will represent over \$300,000,000. Prior to the advent of war it was believed that Manitoba had 47,000 resident farmers, which represents an individual production of over \$4,000. In 1917, at the Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Illinois, the Sweepstake Championship for wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax were secured by Manitoba farmers in world-

wide competition. In 1918, at Kansas City, Manitoba farmers were even more successful. This fact, coupled with the winning for two years in succession of the Championship at Chicago by Mr. J. D. McGregor with his Aberdeen-Angus steers, which were Manitobabred and fed on Manitoba-grown feed, demonstrates very clearly the agricultural possibilities of the province in live-stock production, as well as in grain growing.

Money for the Farmer. The Manitoba Farm Land Association, formed in 1917, and operated by the Manitoba Government, lends money on farm mortgages on thirty year terms, repayable in equal annual payments of interest and principal at 6 per cent., with privilege of earlier repayment and with interest on unpaid principal only.

Rural Credit Associations, backed by the Provincial Government and by local municipalities, have been formed, and this system enables the farmer to obtain approved credit from his local bank at a reasonable rate of interest. In February, 1918, no less than forty-four separate Rural Credit Societies were completely organized and ready for business for the 1918 crop season.

When we realize that the various lines of industry just enumerated have been made possible in the province of Manitoba during the last thirty years, and that the agricultural possibilities of the province are yet in their infancy, it must become apparent to the intelligent reader how difficult it is to present even a bird's-eye view of the wonderful possibilities which greater Manitoba offers to all settlers on "Selected" Farms along the lines of the Canadian National Railways.

BUILDING RECORD AND LAND PRICES

In the Crops and Live Stock Bulletin issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture under date of December 31, 1918, it is stated that farm buildings to the value of \$4,144,000 were erected during the year; and average farm land prices, according to reports received from departmental correspondents, are placed at from \$29 to \$40 an acre for cultivated, and from \$15 to \$19.50 for wild lands.

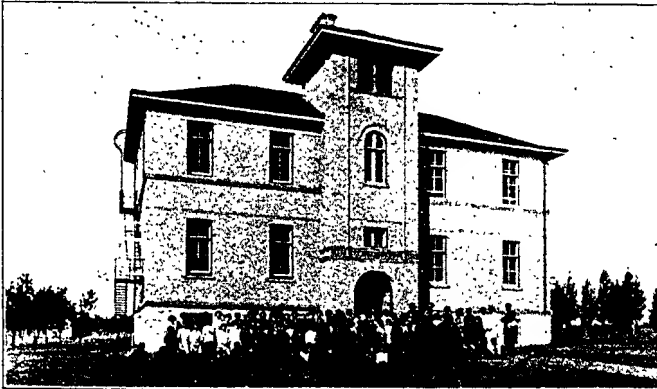
WEATHER RECORD FOR 1918, WITH AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FROM 1875 TO 1915

Compiled by the Dept. of Physics, Man. Agricultural College

Temperatures (Fahrenheit)

Month	1875 to 1915 Average Deg.	1918 Average Deg.	Maxm. Deg.	Date	Minm. Deg.	Date
Jan.....	-2.6	-7.5	21	4th	-45	26th
Feb.....	-1.2	-2.4	46	24th	-37	4th
March.....	14.6	27.1	57	26th & 31st	-17	6th
April.....	38.6	40.8	80	21st	-2	3rd
May.....	51	46.2	81	31st	12	12th
June.....	62.1	58.4	95	11th	34	14th
July.....	68.5	61.1	89	21st	37	6th
Aug.....	62.9	63	93	4th	38	7th
Sept.....	53.8	48	76	28th	23	29th
Oct.....	41.3	43	71.3	11th	15	25th
Nov.....	21.4	30.2	55	6th & 7th	4	30th
Dec.....	7	10.8	38	9th	-29	31st

(The foregoing figures will afford a reliable index for weather conditions in Saskatchewan and Alberta for the periods stated as well as for Manitoba.)



Sound Educational Methods Are Exemplified in the Numerous and Ample Schools
in Both Country and Town

Letters from American Farmers Who Settled in Manitoba—Read What They Say

MAKINAK, MAN., Aug. 16, 1918

I came to this part of the country and worked on farms in the neighborhood for some years.

Seven years ago I moved on to my present farm in the Carrick Settlement south of Makinak. My farm was covered with scrub and timber. I got most of my land broken with a steam engine and Jumbo breaking plough.

The yield of wheat for the past four years averaged between 25 and 30 bushels to the acre, oats, about 70, and barley, between 35 and 40 bushels to the acre. I only grew flax one year and it yielded 17 bushels to the acre.

I have paid for my farm and have a good outfit of implements and have 14 horses, 20 cattle, 22 hogs, all paid for. Seven years ago I started with 5 horses and 2 cows.

I am now quite comfortably situated. This district has never had a crop failure since I have known it.

D. J. HILL

DAUPHIN, MAN., Sept. 8, 1918

I may say in regard to my opinion and experience since coming to Dauphin I think as a grain-growing and stock-raising district it cannot be excelled anywhere. We always have a good rainfall. Have abundant pasture and hay and have never known a crop failure.

I came here about seventeen years ago and leased a half section of land because at that time I was not able to purchase it. After having farmed this half section for five or six years I purchased it and have put up buildings on it at a cost of over \$8,000.00. I have also purchased another quarter section which gives me 480 acres of extra choice land. We have a stock of horses, cattle and machinery as well as a good car, and our stables, barns and house are electric lighted. If I wished to dispose of my lands and stock now I could clean up with at least \$65,000.00 and am quite well satisfied with my experience in Dauphin.

W. R. BUCHANAN

SPERLING, MAN., July 22, 1918

Replying to your inquiry as to how I like Manitoba compared to other parts I have been in. Will say that I formerly was an Illinois farmer and still own my farm in Illinois, but I consider that Manitoba offers greater opportunities to any one who contemplates farming, especially mixed farming. I am located at Sperling, came here in spring of 1910 and have had excellent success both with crops and stock. Grain yields run about normal each year. Wheat averaging 25 to 40 bushels; barley, 50 to 60; oats, 60 to 80; rye, 35 to 45; flax, 15 to 20 bushels per acre. We have had years that yields ranged higher than those quoted, but I have endeavored to quote the normal yields.

This is indeed a wonderful stock country, with plenty of good pasture, also hay in abundance for winter feed. Our barley fed bacon hogs command top prices. Grass fed cattle are a source of large revenues to the prairie farmer. Sheep also are fast taking their place on this level prairie and are a good money maker.

In closing will say that I am well pleased with Manitoba.

CHAS. W. STERNS

DAUPHIN, MAN., Aug. 29, 1918

In answer to your inquiry in regard to my experience since coming to Dauphin. Beg to say I came here in the fall of 1915 on a visit to some friends. After spending a short time here I became very much taken up with the big crops that were being threshed and the splendid soil. After looking about a few days I decided on buying 160 acres for \$10,500.00 on the half-crop-payment system. Many people thought at that time I was paying an exorbitant price for it, but the land is exceptionally good and I felt it would be all right. I moved here in the spring of 1916 and put in my crop on this quarter section and when I threshed was able to pay \$2,640.00 off the purchase-price of my farm. In 1917 I was again able to pay \$4800.00 off my indebtedness and my 1918 crops look like the half of it being able to clear my farm and leave me something to spare. In the meantime we have had our living and accumulated both stock and implements and if I wished to sell my farm now I could get \$16,000.00 for it. I feel that I have done nothing that any ordinary man who uses fair judgment and works cannot do here.

ROBT. DURSTON



What Does This Represent in Dollars?

GOODLANDS, MAN., Aug. 5, 1918

Your favor of July 13th to hand some time ago, and I have been too busy to reply owing to the shortage of help on the farm.

I settled here in April, 1884, without means of any kind and have done well considering the handicap of starting without capital. I have 640 acres of land clear of encumbrance. All fenced and was fenced with woven wire, on good cedar posts. I have good up-to-date modern buildings of all kinds. I cultivate 520 acres, the balance being pasture and woodland.

I kept about 20 horses, and from 30 to 40 head of cattle, also swine and poultry.

I sold off this farm in the four years of 1917-1914 and 1916-1913 over twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of grain and stock. 1917 was a dry year, only about half a crop, and 1916 was badly affected by rust. Notwithstanding those handicaps I made good profits on my outlay.

I keep a full set of the best implements, and grow fodder corn every year, and would not farm, and keep stock without it. I have 25 acres of fodder corn this year, and one of the best crops of it I can grow. This season has been unusually dry, and crops will be short, but I expect to winter over 50 head of stock, not including swine.

A man using ordinary business methods, coupled with common sense, could do well in this district at farming. My own success is a sample proof of that.

D. E. McLEOD

Saskatchewan

"Where Prosperity Reigns Through Golden Grains"

Agricultural Organization

Saskatchewan, which became a province in 1905, can be justly proud of its agricultural organizations. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, owned and controlled entirely by the farmers of the province, is the largest initial grain-handling concern in the world. It owns and operates 312 elevators at local shipping points in Saskatchewan and has in process of construction a large shipping and hospital elevator at Port Arthur, which will be completed this year. During the season 1917-1918 the company handled, through their elevators, and on commission, 53,620,538 bushels of grain. While as is natural in this wheat-growing province of the Dominion the grain farmers' organization is one of the largest, more remarkable is the growth of the co-operative creamery movement. Starting in 1907 with four creameries with 213 patrons, in 1917 it had grown under government supervision to the number of nineteen creameries with 8,100 patrons. In the spring of 1918 the Government creameries formed what is known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, along similar lines to that of the Elevator Company and, in addition to the handling of creamery products, is also engaged in the marketing of all kinds of poultry and poultry products. That the organization bids fair to be a success is indicated by their first balance sheet, which shows that the company now operates nineteen creameries and three cold storage warehouses. The number of patrons has increased to 10,651 and their total turnover was no less than \$1,887,318.44.

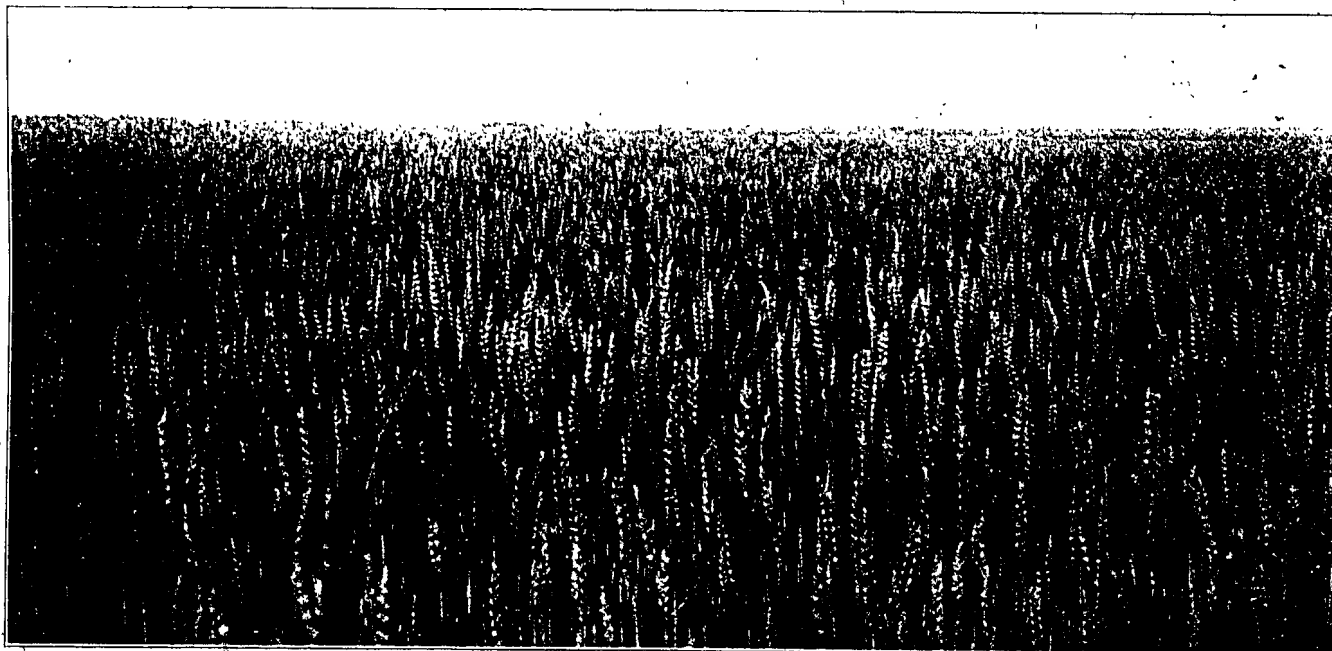
The Co-operative Organization Branch of the Department of Agriculture also markets wool for the farmers in the province, and in 1918 sold 394,000 pounds at an average price of 62 1/2¢. It also encourages and assists Agricultural Co-operative Associations throughout the province, and since 1914 these have increased from 102 to 400, in 1918. During last year the total turnover of these associations amounted to \$7,050,000.

SASKATCHEWAN—SOME YIELDS HARD TO BEAT

	Name	District	Wheat Acres	Yield per Acre	Oats Acres	Yield per Acre	Barley Acres	Yield per Acre
NORTHERN	W. H. Metcalfe	Tisdale	80	31.8 Bus.	30	43 Bus.		
	Jacob Foster	Birch Hills	80	34.5 "	40	55 "	17	39 Bus.
	C. E. P. Brooks	"	60	35 "	135	80 "		
	H. F. Hamersley	Hafford	100	20 "	20	50 "	10	25 "
	J. V. Ferber	Kendal	305 120	39.3 " 20.8 "	100	70 "		
	W. Vanhoeven	Edam	20	25 "	10	87 "	10	43 "
	W. B. Fitzgerald	"	38	34 "	45	50 "		
	H. W. McDonell	"	37	32.5 "	20	70 "		
CENTRAL	W. McVeigh	Kindersley	1300	30 "	200	70 "	24	75 "
	J. Whiteford	"	110	50 "	60	105 "		
	T. H. Scoffin	Fiske	54 36	53.5 " 28.5 "	22	75 "		
	I. N. Graham	Darcy	440	50 "	43	80 "		
	H. S. Irwin	"	92	43.5 "	50	65 "		
	N. Froom	Flaxcombe	80	55.5 "	32	70 "		
	J. Strutt	"	3000	44.3 "	200	80 "		
	A. Taylor	Rhein	30	50 "	215	88 "	20	50 "
	Wm. McDougall	"	160	37.5 "	270	65 "		
	A. McGowan	"	160		90	75 "	9	66.3 "

SASKATCHEWAN—SOME YIELDS HARD TO BEAT—Continued

SOUTHERN	Name	District	Wheat, Acres	Yield per Acre	Oats, Acres	Yield per Acre	Barley, Acres	Yield per Acre
				Bush.		Bush.		
	A. W. Steabner	Kenaston	270	30	50	64		
	C. H. Thode	Dundurn	700	32.4	200	50	50	35.6
	A. Gooch	Brooking	345	30	100	60		
			120	45				
	A. Thompson	Elrose	700	40	2	160		
			500	45	100	87		
		Average	351	37.4	88.3	73.7	20	47.2



52½ Bushels to the Acre in Saskatchewan

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN YIELDS FOR TEN YEARS

WHEAT

Year	Acreage	Aver. per Acre	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	4,085,000	22.10	90,215,000
1910	4,664,834	15.58	72,666,399
1911	4,704,660	20.76	97,665,000
1912	4,838,500	19.16	92,706,000
1913	5,720,000	21.35	121,559,000
1914	5,348,300	13.74	73,494,000
1915	8,929,260	25.12	224,312,000
1916	9,032,109	16.34	147,559,000
1917	8,273,250	14.25	117,921,300
1918	9,249,260	11.50	106,366,500

BARLEY

Year	Acreage	Aver. Yield in Bus.	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	244,000	32.10	8,833,000
1910	238,394	24.85	5,859,018
1911	172,253	31.61	5,445,000
1912	180,300	32.87	5,926,000
1913	292,000	31.39	10,421,000
1914	290,000	16.90	4,901,000
1915	299,993	31.74	9,523,000
1916	367,207	37.00	9,916,000
1917	669,900	21.00	14,067,900
1918	699,300	20.25	14,160,700

OATS

Year	Acreage	Aver. per Acre	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	2,240,000	47.10	105,465,000
1910	2,082,607	30.40	63,315,295
1911	2,124,057	46.12	97,962,000
1912	2,285,600	45.99	105,115,000
1913	2,755,000	41.42	114,112,000
1914	2,520,000	24.53	61,816,000
1915	3,336,245	43.48	145,066,000
1916	3,791,807	43.06	163,278,000
1917	4,521,600	27.25	123,213,600
1918	4,988,500	27.00	134,689,500

FLAX

Year	Acreage	Aver. Yield in Bus.	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	319,100	11.90	4,448,700
1910	396,230	7.68	3,044,318
1911	570,000	11.25	6,413,000
1912	1,463,000	12.94	18,931,000
1913	1,386,000	11.24	15,579,000
1914	958,000	6.40	6,131,000
1915	395,234	13.30	5,255,000
1916	542,034	12.35	6,692,000
1917	724,000	6.50	4,710,600
1918	840,954	6.50	5,466,200

RYE

Year	Acreage	Aver. per Acre	Total Yield in Bus.
1914	2,600	20.90	54,000
1915	2,700	28.00	75,600
1916	22,759	24.08	548,000
1917	53,238	21.00	1,118,000
1918	123,504	13.50	1,667,300

Big Money Making in Stock Raising

In some parts of the province live-stock raising has been found to be more profitable to the farmer than extensive grain-growing, and it is a matter of congratulation that the production of all kinds of live stock has steadily increased. Worthy farmers are able to buy cattle, sheep, and hogs from the Government on credit terms under the provisions of the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act. The raising of \$500,000 is authorized to be used for the purchase of live stock to be sold on credit terms to applicants who are recommended by the officers of their agricultural society, creamery company, grain growers' association or returned soldiers' organizations. This plan has been in operation for five years and has proved most satisfactory. A Royal Commission has investigated the marketing of Saskatchewan live stock, and it has been decided to erect stock yards at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, which will bring the market much nearer to farmers in all parts of the province and greatly encourage the live-stock industry. Comparisons of increases from 1912 to 1918 will prove of interest:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Horses	551,645	580,386	609,521	630,062	841,907	880,301	1,000,076
Milch Cows	184,896	194,843	204,624	211,684	322,185	354,403	352,989
Other Cattle	461,244	468,255	474,436	543,609	689,208	856,687	926,342
Total Cattle	646,140	663,098	679,060	755,293	1,011,393	1,211,090	1,279,331
Sheep	114,810	115,568	126,027	133,311	124,237	127,892	134,177
Swine	344,298	386,784	454,703	411,324	530,727	573,938	521,240

NATURAL RESOURCES

While Saskatchewan is almost entirely an Agricultural Province, yet its natural resources are both numerous and valuable. In the South and South-eastern parts of the Province lignite coal in almost unlimited quantities is found, and in the North the timber limits are of great extent. Clay deposits are extensive and valuable; game and fish abound in the forests and rivers, and good hunting is always to be obtained in the open season.

CLIMATE

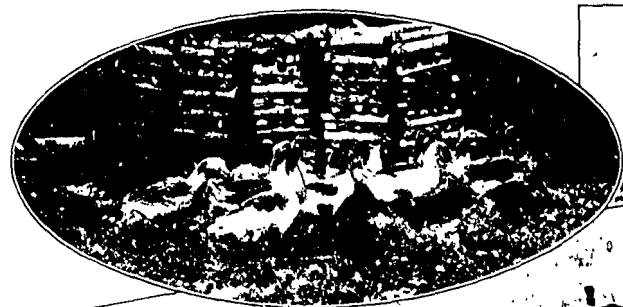
The climate of Saskatchewan is marked by the striking contrast of two seasons only, winter and summer, bringing with them alternation of fruitful labour and of an enforced repose that is divided between profitable industry and pleasure. Spring opens at nearly the same time all over the country. Early in April the alders and willows are in leaf, and the eastern anemone covers the southern exposures to the verge of the arctic circle. The nights, however, are cool, and throughout the period of greatest heat, in July, the cool night breezes beget a welcome and refreshing change, generally accompanied by refreshing dews. This protects the cereals from the effects of drought, even in dry seasons, and produces a rich growth of prairie grass. As to the winters, undoubtedly they are cold and long, but on the whole they are health-giving, agreeable and singularly steady. The atmosphere and the snow alike are dry. The snowflake is hard and gritty and can be brushed off clothing like dust. No thaw, strictly speaking, takes place until spring, except on rare occasions of a Chinook, that is, a southwest wind. Usually spring advances rapidly, for though the mean temperature during April and May may be in the neighbourhood of thirty-seven degrees, the average daily maximum would be at least thirty to forty degrees higher. The greater part of the rain falls during the growing season, and hence is particularly effective agriculturally. The distribution has been found one that is well adapted to the production of the highest quality of wheat. For instance, though the total annual precipitation only averaged 18.96 inches in 1913, the amount falling between April 1 and October 1 was 14.14 inches or 75.10 per cent. of the whole.



Live Stock Means "No Crop Failures"

AVERAGE HIGHEST TEMPERATURE IN SASKATCHEWAN FOR TEN YEARS

Month	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	Average Ten Years
January	42.8	42.6	23.0	40.2	42.8	38.8	34.0	28.7	36.3	36.5	36.5
February	49.4	37.6	46.4	42.6	41.1	39.4	34.8	33.4	34.0	33.9	39.2
March	69.6	45.3	46.9	53.8	50.2	45.1	44.4	47.8	71.0	42.1	51.6
April	77.4	63.0	73.6	84.0	71.2	75.9	67.2	74.9	85.7	53.2	72.6
May	86.0	90.3	77.7	81.8	81.5	82.2	81.1	87.0	79.7	79.4	82.6
June	99.0	89.5	78.0	82.4	87.4	85.9	92.1	87.8	93.3	85.9	88.1
July	97.4	96.1	87.8	87.0	97.0	86.6	83.9	80.4	92.0	87.4	89.5
August	90.3	92.6	86.4	96.8	90.5	85.9	80.8	84.1	87.2	90.9	88.5
September	84.0	91.8	79.8	86.8	83.5	85.4	74.8	75.8	78.8	85.3	82.6
October	73.6	74.2	69.6	74.2	78.5	70.4	74.2	79.2	79.7	77.4	75.1
November	58.0	68.6	58.3	55.6	56.1	54.9	52.8	48.2	42.2	55.2	54.9
December	....	38.6	47.2	44.6	30.0	45.3	41.3	37.6	37.2	35.3	....
....	69.1	64.5	69.1	67.4	66.3	63.4	63.7	68.0	63.5	....	....



Home Scenes in Saskatchewan

SOILS MOST FERTILE IN THE WORLD

Saskatchewan's soils are amongst the richest in the world. Nature in her younger days was very kind to western Canada, inasmuch as the lakes of the glacial areas which covered the plains deposited the silts and sediments which now form the heavy rich loam on the clay subsoils, which combination makes it the most fertile land in the world. This soil is exceedingly rich in nitrogen, potash, lime and phosphoric acid; the chemical properties most desirable in every way.

The following extracts from a report of a chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms (Frank T. Shutt, M. A., F. I. C.), form unquestioned proof of the fertility of Saskatchewan soils:



Saskatchewan Grown Vegetables

"If we were asked to state what, in our opinion, constitutes the essential or distinguishing characteristic of the western prairie soils, we should unhesitatingly answer that it is the large proportion of vegetable matter and its concomitant nitrogen they possess. It is to this fact, unquestionably, that they primarily owe their remarkable fertility and lasting quality. For the most part, they certainly contain abundant stores of the mineral elements of plant food, but in this respect they do not differ from many soils of less productiveness in other parts of the Dominion. It is the larger percentage of nitrogen-holding, humus-forming material and its intimate incorporation with the sand and clay that give to these soils their superiority chemically, physically and biologically.

"We have found that these prairie soils, during growing season, may retain amounts of water far in excess of those present in soils less rich in organic matter though favoured with a heavier precipitation. Further, the high absorptive capacity of these soils under suitable cultural methods allows moisture to be held over from one season to another.

"As regards these soils, nitrogen may be regarded as the chief index of their fertility, the most reliable measure of their crop-producing power—and this is true for both clay and sandy loams. In this connection, it may be remarked that the extraordinary growth that characterises vegetation on the prairies as soon as the season opens is unquestionably due, for the most part, to the fact that very rapid nitrification takes place in the spring and early summer months, consequent upon the large water content of the soil and the high temperatures which then prevail.

"Fertility is due to the tremendous accumulation of nitrogenous organic matter with its associated mineral constituents—the remains of countless generations of plant life—for, since the glacial period these prairies have been continuously clothed with grasses and leguminous herbage. In these soils we have a remarkable example of the now well-known fact that land in sod increases in its nitrogen content, and also, no doubt, in its store of available plant food generally. We are certainly justified in considering that the great depth and high fertility of the prairie soils come to us as an accumulated legacy—one undoubtedly of the most valuable character, and one which, looking to the future prosperity of the West, we shall do well to conserve by rational methods of farming."

This report will apply equally to Manitoba and Alberta, as well as the central prairie province of Saskatchewan.

GAME AND FISH

In no part of Canada are there better opportunities for sport with gun and dogs than in Saskatchewan. All over the cultivated portions of the province the prairie chicken are very plentiful, and they have increased greatly in numbers during the last few years, since the shooting season was curtailed to one month, namely October.

Water fowl in immense numbers breed about the prairie lakes, and the numbers of those nesting with us has greatly increased since the prohibition of spring shooting. Incredible numbers of ducks and geese are everywhere seen, furnishing the best of shooting for the sportsman.

In the southwestern part of the province there are still a few antelope to be seen, but their days are numbered. They are now surrounded by settlements on every side, and will soon be a thing of the past, as they are rapidly being exterminated. In the far north and northeast of the province there are vast areas where big game of the larger species are still plentiful, and moose, wapiti, caribou, blacktail and whitetail deer are to be found.

Splendid fish are found in the lakes and rivers, and there is enough to furnish food for millions of people. But the principal supply of fish is in the regions north of the North Saskatchewan River, where there are as yet no railway facilities, and there is no doubt that when these are furnished, the fishing industry will play a very important part in the commerce of the province. Huge trout up to sixty pounds have been taken in Cold Lake, but there are perhaps more whitefish than any other kind. In the rivers goldeyes are plentiful, and occasionally very large sturgeon are caught. (This applies to all the western provinces.)

EDUCATION

Those who laid the foundation for Saskatchewan's system of primary education performed a great work. The first school district was organized in Moose Jaw in 1884, and during the following fifteen years 500 new districts were formed in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The next 500 were formed in the same area in five years, and during the nine years from 1906 to 1915, 2,335 schools, an average of one for each school day, were organized in Saskatchewan. There are now over 4,000 school districts in the province. A system of secondary

education followed by the establishment of high schools and collegiate institutes is now in use, and in 1908 the Provincial University and Agricultural College was established at Saskatoon. The system for imparting education is wonderfully complete, but will, as new conditions arise, be improved upon.



25½ Bushels of Flax to the Acre

farmers may place their requests for men, and farm labourers may register their names for positions on farms. It also administers the new Government Co-ordination scheme of employment offices where employers may apply for men to fill any position, either professional or mechanical. A returned soldier is stationed at each office to represent the interest of soldiers and an experienced matron is also in attendance to assist those to desirable positions as domestic servants or in offices.

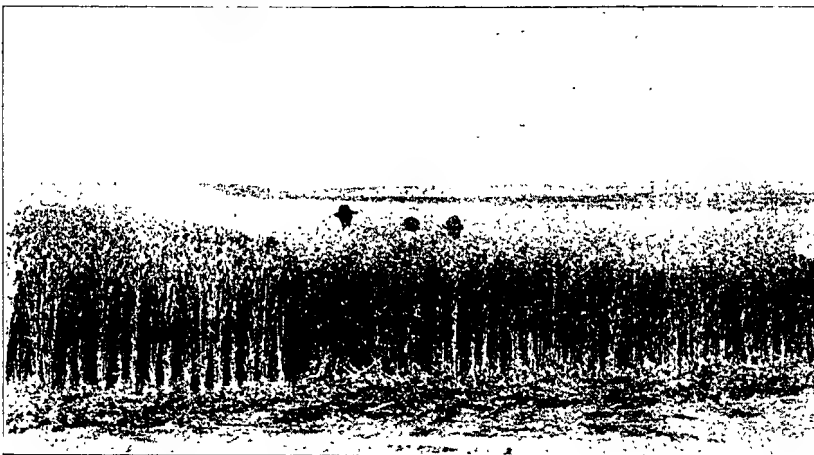
It has been said that the wealth of the farmer makes the wealth of the community, and this must be especially true as applied to this province, for there has been established such a foundation of agricultural resources as must tend to enrich any and all of the population. Merely awaiting the time when the increase of population through immigration shall warrant them, capitalists will invest in industrial enterprises looking to the development of other resources. There is valuable coal for the operation of any kind of industry requiring steam or electrical power. Water power also is available in many places, particularly in the north, on the rapid-running Saskatchewan River and other streams. The finest kind of clays for brick or tile making are quite abundant. Minerals are not lacking, there being iron ore deposits in many places as well as aluminium. The more northerly portion of the country has not yet been at all well prospected, and it is expected that much mineral wealth will be revealed when prospecting becomes active.

Another valuable resource is in the forests. This belt lies to the north and west of the city of Prince Albert, and of the timber in this area the most useful for commercial purposes is the white spruce. There is also the black spruce, tamarack, jack pine, two kinds of poplar and the white birch. The white spruce, though usually smaller, sometimes runs thirty inches in diameter. The jack pine, found on the lighter sandy soils, is chiefly used for ties, of which hundreds of thousands are annually supplied to the railway companies.

The forest belt extends for very many miles north of the Saskatchewan River, and, with proper care and fire-guarding, should supply an enormous amount of lumber for many years to come.

TOPOGRAPHY

The general impression that seems to prevail in the minds of those who have passed through the country on one of the transcontinental lines of railway is that Saskatchewan is a flat, treeless expanse. As a matter of fact, there is a large variety of country; open plain,



132 Bushels of Oats to the Acre

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Agricultural College is situated at Saskatoon, in connection with the Provincial University, and possesses an excellent farm and suitable buildings for carrying on its work. The Extension Department of the College has been organized to carry to Saskatchewan farmers the results of investigations which promise to promote better and more profitable farming. The Better Farming trains operated annually under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture and the railways, are of great educational value in promoting better systems of agriculture, while the Home-makers' Clubs, with 160 branches, contribute largely to the enrichment of rural life. Agricultural Societies, supported by Legislative grants, are found in 122 places in Saskatchewan.

BUREAU OF LABOUR

The Bureau of Labour is a branch of the Department of Agriculture and has under its direction the inspection of factories and the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. It also maintains free labour bureaus where

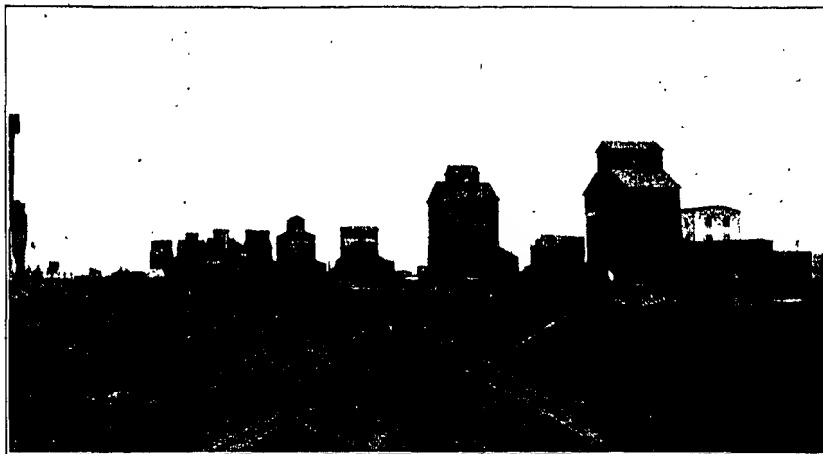
flat and undulating; park land, and valleys beautifully wooded, in the heart of which nestle lovely lakes drained by winding creeks. Even in southeastern Saskatchewan, which for the most part is open plain, there are beautiful valleys, the most picturesque of which is the Qu'Appelle. Saskatchewan is really a country of open spaces which may consist of either flat or undulating prairie intersected with stretches of brush and timber. It is impossible to go more than forty or fifty miles in any direction without striking timber of some kind, while a large portion of the northern settled section around Prince Albert and Battleford is part country; that is to say, open spaces dotted by bluffs or copses and giving to the country a park-like appearance.

The province is a network of streams, lakes and rivers. Of mountains there are none, properly speaking. Southeastward to the international boundary there is a range of hills that rise very gradually from the surrounding plains and reach a considerable height. The range is

known as Moose Mountain, and is about thirty miles from east to west, and half that distance from north to south. More westerly, and also near the international boundary, the prairie is broken in two places by ranges of hills. One of these is Wood Mountain. The other range of high lands is called the Cypress Hills, stretching eighty miles east to west, twenty miles north to south, and reaching a height of 4,000 feet. In other parts of the plains there are similar breaks in the prairie, though not of such considerable dimensions, such as the Dirt Hills, the Touchwood Hills and some others. Streams and creeks descend from these high lands to the plains around them. Timber is found in the ravines and coulees that intersect the hills.

Southern Saskatchewan is a continuation of the great grain growing areas of Manitoba and includes the great wheat plains of Regina and Moose Jaw. Western Saskatchewan is a rich mixed farming and ranching country. Central Saskatchewan, through which flows the Saskatchewan River, is pre-eminently suited for mixed farming and the production of wheat. This district lies in the same latitude as the British Isles. The elevation above the sea is 1,300 to 1,500 feet. It is traversed by both the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River; also by the Battle River. The district is also intersected by many tributary rivers and creeks.

The country north of the great Saskatchewan River in the Prince Albert district consists of open park-like glades where the wild pea-vine and vetch grow breast high, alternating with clumps of tall white poplar. There are patches of willow and low spots, with nice hay meadows and little gem-like lakes. One might be at home in rural England or the Eastern States, but for the different feel in the air which is the very opposite, in its tonic qualities, from the less bracing characteristics of the more humid clime. This northern section is no lazy man's country where the settler can plough a mile without striking an obstacle, as on the prairies; but the fertility is there and the soil will repay the extra effort of clearing the occasional patch of scrub. The presence of this growth is a certain indication of moisture. Where the poplar and willow flourish drought is almost unknown, while they are a further evidence of quality of soil, as well as a guarantee of plenteous fuel and shelter for stock.



Plenty of Elevators to Meet Your Needs

Letters from American Farmers Who Settled in Saskatchewan

Read What They Say

DUCK LAKE, SASK., Aug. 19, 1918

It is with pleasure that I am giving my opinion respecting the district of Duck Lake in the province of Saskatchewan, where I am now living.

I came here in 1904 with my wife and six children and with capital of about \$6,000.00. I bought 480 acres of land about 4 miles southeast of Duck Lake, with small cash payment and balance by installments and I had just enough left to buy the necessary equipment in machinery and horse power. Now I am the owner of 1,280 acres of land practically all paid for and all the horses and machinery required on such a farm. I have this year over 600 acres under crop and about 300 in summer fallow and I consider that I am worth at least \$50,000.00. I may say that I have never seen a total crop failure in this district and the yield in wheat has never been less than 16 bushels per acre, and sometimes 35 bushels and over. Oats, barley and potatoes always give good returns and it is also a very good country for cattle and horses, with plenty of hay so that a prospective settler cannot make any mistake in buying land and building his home in the District of Duck Lake, which is so well adapted for wheat growing and mixed farming. I have been in the Dakotas and in some other Western States and I may say truly that the Duck Lake district is the best I have found. This is confirmed by the fact that some settlers who at one time or another left this country hoping to find a better location, especially on account of the winter season, have all come back after a few years well satisfied that Duck Lake was the best for them. I will not say any more as it will take too much space and time to enumerate all the advantages of this district, but I will gladly give all information required or requested by any prospective settler. I will say that the population is composed mostly of English and French and anyone speaking French and English will find himself at home at Duck Lake.

G. GERVAI

P. O. DANA DISTRICT, SASK., August 7, 1918

I came to Saskatchewan from Barren County, Wisconsin, in 1904, locating on 160 acres of homestead land and now own 960 acres. I am living 10 miles west of Cudworth, Sask. Last year I had in crop 200 acres of wheat and 200 acres of oats. My wheat yielded 21 bushels per acre, weighed 62 pounds and graded No. 4. My oats yielded 45 bushels to the acre, weighed 40 pounds and graded No. 2 C. W.

I have two stallions for breeding purposes, 17 horses, 27 head of cattle and 12 hogs, all necessary farm machinery, threshing outfit, tractor for breaking and ploughing, and two cars. My buildings are worth \$5,000, including electric light plant.

The country is very good for mixed farming, water is fine, the climate is fine and crops abundant; I never had a failure. There are great opportunities for any man of moderate means to get a start and a home of his own. The country is improving wonderfully; modern homes are being built, which all shows that the country has come to the front.

JOSEPH WEBER

I have lived in this district over twelve years. Came here with \$1,000. Never had a failure of crop. Have now 150 acres of crop, 100 of wheat, 50 of oats, 50 acres summer fallow, breaking 30 acres. Have 9 horses, 30 cows, 2 pigs and about \$5,000 cash in bank and an automobile. Have a good house to live in and a good barn for stock. I can say I am a prosperous farmer and have three quarter Sections. Fine land; can raise 50 bushels of wheat to the acre.

JOS. THOMAS

MELFORT, SASK., August 3, 1918

I first began farming in North Dakota in 1897, rented land there for six years and then moved into Western Canada in 1903 and homesteaded about 13 miles northwest of Melfort with my brothers; we had only a small farming outfit and a few hundred dollars in cash.

I finally sold out the homestead and purchased land about 4 miles south and east of Melfort, where I live today on Section 22-44-18-West Second meridian. I have a modern brick veneered residence and barn with electric light, some 480 acres of choice land, 225 in crop this season, with a splendid prospect; never lost a crop since settling here, and my average of wheat has been about 30 bushels, (threshed over 60 one year); oats, 60; barley, 35. I have some 20 horses, 35 head of cattle, and fatten a few hogs yearly; I never had any trouble with my stock.

All the settlers who work and came in here in the early days are now well fixed; the country is good and one has only to see that to realize this fact. No dry years have bothered me, plenty of good feed for cattle, and shelter, with poplar and willow bluffs; have good running creek through my pasture, which has plenty of water the year round, then I have water in my barn with a well.

H. GERRISH

P. O. ST. BENEDICT, SASK., August 2, 1918

I came to Canada from South Dakota in 1902, locating on 160 acres of homestead land. I now own 640 acres; my father and brothers, 620 acres. Last year I had 300 acres in crops; 125 in wheat, 100 in oats, and 75 in barley.

Wheat yielded 20 bushels per acre, weighed 63 pounds a bushel and graded No. 2.

Oats yielded 50 bushels per acre, weighed 35 pounds a bushel, and graded 2C.W.

Barley yielded 35 bushels per acre, weighed 50 pounds a bushel.

My buildings are worth \$4,000.00. I like the country very much and I would not think of leaving Canada. When I came I had 4 horses, and no cattle; now I have 15 horses, 80 head of cattle and 150 hogs, a full set of farm implements, including tractor for breaking and ploughing, and a car.

A. P. HESSDERFER

Alberta

"Where Live Stock and Coal Is the Great Pulsing Soul"

Alberta may well be declared a province of many resources. Its coal, mineral and timber industries are only secondary to that of agriculture, while the latter holds supreme, and has made the name of the province a household word in all parts of the continent. The fact is that it has an abundance of fuel of all sorts, comprising coal of the best quality for steam and household purposes, as well as wood in the northern and central portions, to last for the lifetime of many generations to come.

The climate is one that is adapted to the growth of a vigorous people. The summer climatic conditions are ideal for the rapid growth of vegetation, and a strong heavy growth may be looked for in any and every season. The average rainfall is about twenty-one inches,



Alberta School of Farming



A Typical Farmstead of Northern Alberta



Independence in Alberta Wheat

is subject to little variation, and may be looked upon with certainty, the precipitation coming during the growing season when it is most needed. The soil is generally a rich black loam on a chocolate subsoil, which is very retentive of moisture, so it will be readily understood why this comparatively light rainfall, combined with the wonderful richness of soil, produces such luxuriant vegetation. The altitude is from 2,000 to 2,800 feet above sea level.

Low temperatures are registered, but extreme registers are only of very occasional occurrence, and usually last only for brief periods. Such records are no indication as to the desirability or otherwise of the climate, as account must be taken of the delightful, bright, dry, calm atmosphere which accompanies low temperatures, and the usual absence of storms. On a typical cold winter day, with the thermometer close to zero, one can not only walk or drive without discomfort, but with keen enjoyment.

The ground usually freezes so as to stop ploughing some time in November, but there is not usually weather that could be called severe until toward Christmas. The ground remains frozen until spring, and seeding operations may start anywhere from the middle of March to the latter part of April. Good grass may be looked for early in May.

Owing to the favourable conditions already referred to, combining great fertility of soil, ample rainfall, plenty of heat and the great length of the days—the sun shines for eighteen hours a day at midsummer—there occurs a rapidity of growth of all vegetation which can only be realized by those who have seen it. These conditions are eminently favourable to practically all forms of husbandry, whether in the production of grain, hay, roots, gardening, dairy farming or the raising of live stock.

All ordinary crops, such as are usually grown anywhere in the eastern provinces of Canada, or in the more northerly or central western states, with the exception of tree fruits and corn, may be grown in Central Alberta, and generally with better results, greater yields being obtained with less labor and with a greater degree of certainty. It is a very difficult matter to give enquirers exact information as to what yields of various grains may be expected, as this depends to a very great extent upon the farmer himself, and the thoroughness with which he cultivates. In a general way it may be safely said that in Alberta larger yields may be expected than in any other portion of this continent with the expenditure of the same amount of labor.

The provincial government has adopted a progressive policy in regard to public free education, and has made very liberal provision for the establishment and maintenance of rural schools. Any rural community where there are in residence four persons liable to assessment, and not less than eight children of school age, may organize itself into a Public School District, to include territory not more than five miles each way.

The schools are under the direct control and supervision of the provincial department of education, and a high standard of efficiency is maintained. If more advanced education is required than can be imparted at the rural schools, pupils may be sent to the high schools at some of the larger towns, where they are prepared for entrance to the University of Alberta, situated at Edmonton.

With the exception of the Wild Land Tax, which is applied to land held for speculation and kept out of use, there are no taxes other than such as farmers see fit to impose on themselves for the maintenance of schools, and for local road improvement. There are no other government taxes, either federal or provincial, the province deriving its revenue from certain subsidies from the Dominion treasury and various fees and licenses. The tax for school purposes is limited to not more than \$16 on each quarter section of 160 acres; and for road improvement, not more than \$8 on each quarter section.

The variety and grandeur of the physical features, the diversity and extent of the natural resources of Alberta, represent in an outward form the infinite variety and opportunity of life within its borders. Its development bears an important economic relation to the growth of the Dominion of Canada and to the Empire. Its importance lies in the fact that it contains one of the largest and richest solid areas of agricultural land in Canada or any other British colony, and can contain a dense and permanent population. Today the

population is increasing at the rate of about 20,000 per year, and settlers from all parts of the world are finding Alberta a place where opportunity and advancement are limited only by their own initiative and energy.

Albertans have a healthy pride in their province. Its resources and the development thereof they regard as a task commensurate with the courage and ideals of a great people and at the same time one which duty and patriotism shall enable them to fulfill. It is their ambition to create a provincial spirit that shall enrich the national life with elements as pure as the vitalizing air of her hills and forests.

In 1908 Alberta produced a total wheat crop of about 7,094,926 bushels. In 1917 the province produced a wheat crop of 52,829,012 bushels and the average wheat yield was 19.50 bushels to the acre, according to the provincial government returns. Almost equally remarkable has been the development of other grains. In 1908 the oat crop was 15,922,974 bushels; in 1917, 85,726,170 bushels. Barley in the same period has increased from 1,949,164 bushels to 9,984,789 bushels; and flax from 73,762 bushels to 777,690 bushels; rye, 22,625 bushels to 764,828 bushels; hay, 492,522 tons. The dairy products of Alberta for the year 1917 were worth \$25,000,000. The province has an expert system of grading, handling and marketing its butter, which has resulted in a reputation in outside markets that assures to the Alberta dairyman top prices for his produce. The wool clip realized \$1,181,682; game and furs \$2,000,000; poultry and products, \$3,500,000. Horticulture, \$175,000; fish, \$144,317.

Opportunities for Big Profits in Wheat WHAT THE ALBERTAN SETTLER CAN PRODUCE

	NAME	DISTRICT	Wheat Acres	Yield per Acre	Oats Acres	Yield per Acre	Barley Acres	Yield per Acre
NORTHERN	W. F. Day	Athabasca	6	25 Bus.	90	40 Bus.	30	25 Bus.
	Campbell Bros.	Ridgeclough	35 24	40 " 30 "	20	77.2 "	4	40 "
	R. J. Robinson	Lloydminster	53.5 39	32 " 29 "	22	67 "	11	45 "
	D. Winters	Manville	40 15	63 " 35 "	40	101 "	34	60 "
	S. D. Horgan	Innisfree	880	35 "	250	70 "	140	40 "
	E. B. Wagar	Vegreville	39	51.2 "	26	59 "	16	35 "
	H. Trenhaile	"			55	77.5 "		
	R. J. Torrie	Lamont	90	30 "	195	50 "	15	35 "
	H. Schultz	"	48	32 "	78	41 "	26	44 "
	F. L. Farley	Camrose	60	34.5 "	12	73 "		
CENTRAL	L. L. Garansrud	Donalda	20	32 "	30	42 "		
	J. W. Taylor	Hanna	20	30 "	14	80 "	30	35 "
	G. A. Burns	"	300	35 "	60	65 "		
	G. McDoald	Cereal	110	46 "	80	80 "		
	E. E. Stafford	Richdale	42	54 "	35	80 "		
	J. Burns	"	30	43 8 "	10	81.5 "		
	H. A. Stinson	Youngstown	60 60	33 " 42 "	40	60 "		
	R. B. Riddell	Riddellvale	110	51 "	40	82 "	15	46 "
	Average		99.1	38 3 "	60 8	68 1 "	32.1	40.5 "



Preparation and Results in Alberta

ALBERTA—GRAIN YIELDS FOR TEN YEARS

WHEAT

Year	Acreage	SPRING	
		Average Yield in Bus.	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	324,472	18.97	6,155,455
1910	450,493	12.65	5,697,956
1911	1,299,989	21.64	28,132,000
1912	1,256,200	21.54	27,059,000
1913	1,310,000	23.00	30,130,000
1914	1,150,000	20.19	23,219,000
1915	2,098,123	31.12	65,289,000
1916	2,586,798	24.95	64,539,000
1917	2,845,600	18.25	51,932,200
1918	3,848,500	6.00	23,091,000

Year	Acreage	WINTER	
		Average Yield in Bus.	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	102,167	22.63	2,312,344
1910	142,467	15.48	2,206,564
1911	316,910	25.28	9,011,000
1912	161,000	21.83	3,515,000
1913	202,000	21.00	4,242,000
1914	221,100	19.23	4,252,000
1915	39,908	31.30	1,249,000
1916	18,177	30.20	549,000
1917	51,700	20.50	1,059,900
1918	44,063	17.50	771,100

OATS

Year	Acreage	OATS	
		Average Yield in Bus.	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	693,901	35.76	24,819,661
1910	492,589	24.68	12,158,530
1911	1,178,300	48.34	56,964,000
1912	1,359,300	46.30	62,936,000
1913	1,639,000	43.65	71,542,000
1914	1,502,000	36.30	54,523,000
1915	1,827,091	45.91	83,876,000
1916	2,124,081	48.11	102,199,000
1917	2,537,900	34.00	86,288,600
1918	2,651,537	23.75	62,974,300

RYE

Year	Acreage	RYE	
		Average Yield in Bus.	Total Yield in Bus.
1914	16,400	22.00	360,000
1915	16,800	28.61	463,000
1916	17,975	24.49	440,000
1917	30,870	22.25	686,850
1918	26,301	18.25	480,000

BARLEY

Year	Acreage	BARLEY	
		Average Yield in Bus.	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	107,764	30.72	3,310,332
1910	90,901	20.79	1,889,509
1911	156,418	26.54	4,151,000
1912	174,900	32.87	5,780,000
1913	197,000	32.15	6,334,000
1914	178,000	26.30	4,681,000
1915	34,000	32.31	9,822,000
1916	336,586	29.04	9,774,000
1917	472,100	22.00	10,386,200
1918	470,067	18.00	8,461,200

FLAX

Year	Acreage	FLAX	
		Average Yield in Bus.	Total Yield in Bus.
1909	12,479	10.54	131,531
1910	14,300	4.48	64,000
1911	40,275	10.39	418,000
1912	11,400	12.83	1,429,000
1913	105,000	11.00	1,155,000
1914	80,000	7.67	616,000
1915	48,000	13.96	670,000
1916	95,063	13.79	1,310,500
1917	139,800	7.00	978,600
1918	96,000	5.00	480,000

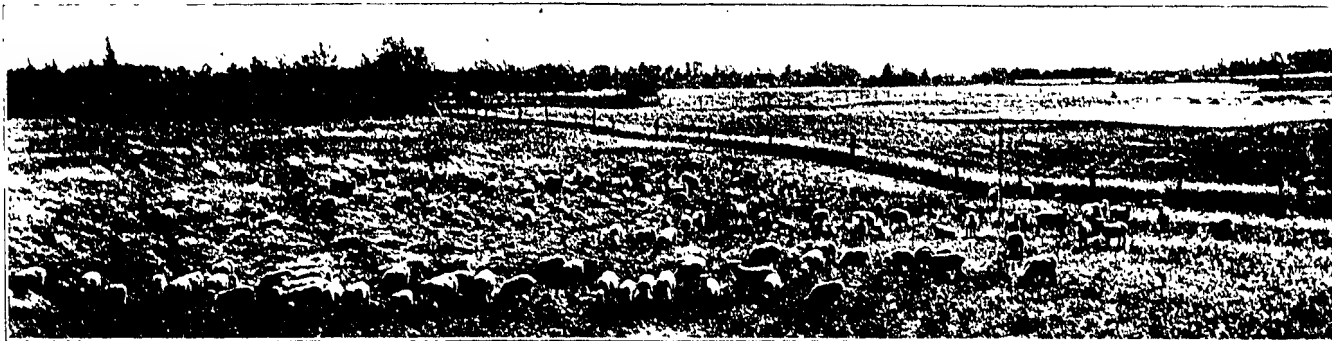
GRAIN ELEVATORS

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, established by special legislation in 1913, and amalgamated with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, on September 1, 1917, under the name "United Grain Growers, Limited," provides assistance for the operation and construction of farmers' co-operative elevators, and for the purchase of co-operative supplies, such as flour, salt, binder twine, fencing, posts, coal, lumber, machinery, harness, wire, fruit, and other articles. It also acts as a commission agent in selling live stock, and, to a limited extent, farm produce.

The company has 145 elevators with a capacity of 6,000,000 bushels, 145 warehouses and 125 coal sheds with a capacity of 50,000 tons. Since its organization in 1913 the company has handled 49,000,000 bushels of grain. The profits, which in the year ending August 31, 1917, amounted to \$225,000, after setting aside a reserve fund, are returned as dividends to the farmers. Under this system the farmer can buy at the lowest and sell at the highest price.

Big Money Making in Stock Raising

Few countries contain a larger area of land so well suited to stock-raising. Everywhere the raising of beef cattle is a safe undertaking. Pasturage is abundant throughout the summer, and in most years throughout the greater portion of the winter. Native hay is likewise abundant, and as the country becomes settled and the growing of feed is made necessary, oats and the cultivated grasses can be grown to take the place of the native hay supply. Horse-raising is being successfully carried on, but settlers are giving most of their attention to raising beef cattle. Swine breeding may also be carried on, and it has proven to be a success wherever tried. The settler who is not too far distant from railway transportation may profitably specialize in this branch of live-stock production. It has been demonstrated that timothy, brome and Kentucky blue grass are adapted to soil and climatic conditions of these latitudes, though as yet there has been no necessity for cultivating fodder grasses extensively.



There Is Money in Sheep, Too

Big crops of wheat and coarse grains, at high prices; herds of beef cattle with live steers ranging up from \$12.00 per hundredweight; hogs at from eighteen to twenty cents a pound; butter, cheese, milk and cream products constantly mounting; more farming and better farming, bigger crops and bigger prices—these in themselves are sufficient to explain Alberta's prosperity. But the great headway the province is making is better understood by making some comparisons and drawing a few conclusions.

But the permanent prosperity of Alberta is not wholly dependent upon its crops. The district which is now Alberta was famous for its stock interests before its possibilities as a grain-producing country were generally realized. Definite figures of stock production are not so easily obtained as in the case of grain, but the following, taken from Government returns, are sufficiently accurate to prove their point. Going back only as far as 1912, we get the following evidence of development of the live-stock industry:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Horses.....	451,573	484,809	519,424	544,772	634,188	718,317	791,246
Milch Cows.....	157,922	168,376	179,068	183,974	277,324	325,861	328,702
Other Cattle.....	587,307	610,917	633,032	660,000	882,766	1,209,433	1,362,880
Total Cattle.....	745,229	779,293	812,100	843,974	1,160,090	1,535,294	1,691,582
Sheep.....	135,075	178,015	211,001	238,579	292,620	276,966	332,179
Swine.....	278,747	350,692	397,123	229,696	603,554	730,237	601,534

The total wool clip of 1918 in Alberta, according to the sales reports, was 2,909,584 pounds. Of this output 2,309,584 pounds was sold by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, and the rest was secured by private buyers in the province.

Canadian manufacturers bought 985,535 pounds of the total clip, and the rest, disposed of through the co-operative marketing scheme, went to Boston.

The average price was 61½ cents per pound.

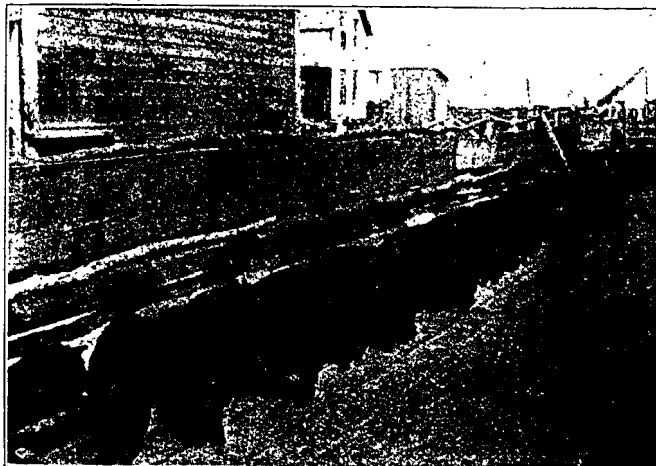
DAIRYING

Dairying in Alberta is carried on under the most ideal conditions. In 1917 Alberta creamery butter was in competition for prizes at exhibitions held at Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Vancouver, Toronto, London, and Ottawa, winning ninety-six out of 148 prizes offered, or about sixty-five per cent., and thus proving the province to be one of the foremost in the dairying industry.

There were twenty cheese factories and sixty-six creameries in operation in the province during the year 1917.



Alberta's Dairy Stock
The Farmers' Insurance



Products of a "Selected" Farm
There Is Quick Money in Pork

COAL

In the matter of coal production Alberta ranks second among the provinces of the Dominion, being surpassed only by Nova Scotia, and in the wealth of her coal deposits Alberta stands easily first. She is singularly rich in coals. The known and mineable coal areas are estimated at 30,000 miles, and the deposits at over one thousand billion tons.

In 1917, 283 coal mines were operated and 4,863,414 tons of coal produced, of which 2,537,829 tons were lignite, 2,206,868 tons were bituminous and 118,717 tons anthracite.

Lignite coal is mined in various parts of the province and bituminous coal is found in great quantity in numerous basins, extending from the International Boundary to beyond the Yellowhead Pass.

Recently the market for Alberta coal has been greatly extended, and it is used in Winnipeg and other centres of Manitoba.

OTHER MINERALS

The most remarkable mineral deposit in Northern Alberta is the famous Tar-Sand bed. This is exposed for about a hundred miles along the Athabasca River, forming cliffs over two hundred feet high. The rock is a bed of asphaltic material about two hundred feet thick, more or less completely saturated with oil and asphaltum. It is the largest exposure of asphaltic material in the world.

Petroleum is being actively prosecuted in the Peace River District.

Salt—In the form of brine springs, salt occurs in Northern Alberta near the Mackenzie, Slave and Athabasca Rivers. Large quantities of Rock Salt are reported near Fort McMurray.

As a manufacturing province, Alberta is in its infancy, although it has striking advantages, which must bear fruit, in natural gas and water power. The latest census show 290 manufacturing plants in the province, consuming raw materials worth ten millions a year, and producing finished products worth almost twenty millions.

The mineral products of the province for 1917 amounted to \$16,426,154.

Cement—There are many limestone and cement plants located at different points in the province. This also applies to lime.

Brick is manufactured in most of the important towns of the province. A lime brick is manufactured in Edmonton.



Mine Your Own Coal on Your Own Farm in Alberta

CLIMATE

The climate of Central and Northern Alberta, including the Peace River Country, is exceptionally even, there being no sudden changes from one extreme to the other. It is hot enough in the summer to ripen grain and vegetable crops, but not too hot for physical comfort. It is cold enough in the winter to ensure seasonable soil changes. The snowfall, which is sufficient for protective purposes, is not deep enough to interfere with the outside feeding of live stock, nor is the weather too cold to prevent their grazing in the open. The rainfall, according to meteorological records kept for thirty years at Edmonton, shows that the dependable precipitation is approximately twenty inches a year, which comes chiefly in the form of rain in June and July. The Peace River country benefits from the Chinook winds, which blow across the mountains from the Pacific Ocean, and break the winter season sufficiently to prevent long-continued cold spells. Strong winds are of rare occurrence.

The four seasons may be classed somewhat as follows: Winter extends from about the first or second week in November to the second week in March. Warm weather nearly always extends until Christmas, but it is safer to count on the first cold period a week or two prior to Christmas. Spring opens up about the middle of March, and weather warm enough to grow grass is not infrequent in February. The frost is generally out of the ground by the third week in March. Summer weather starts early in April, there being a large amount of sunshine during April and May, followed by the rainy season, which extends through June and the greater part of July. Fall sets in about the last of September, the months of September and October, up to the first cold snap in December, being sufficiently attractive to induce large numbers of hunters and sportsmen to visit the north during this period.

There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. For example, the past three or four years have produced warm weather right up to the New Year, with winters which have had three or four cold snaps of five or six days each; however, these exceptions, which seem almost to have become the rule, should not be taken as a criterion of the northern winters, which are attractive enough without being enhanced by the exceptional seasons. Last winter (1918-19) the temperature only fell below zero a few times in the whole of western Canada, and for the greater part of the season the weather conditions were more like early spring than winter, and stock on the ranges had to be fed during but one brief cold spell.

The above gives a fairly accurate outline of the seasons, and will prove a useful guide when studied in connection with the tables of rainfall and other climatic conditions.

\$2,000,000 FUR CATCH

In the northern sections of Alberta and in the great hinterland that extends beyond to the Arctic Sea a large number of men are engaged in the fur business, and it is estimated that the annual catch during the past few seasons has not been less than \$2,000,000. The fur is purchased from the native hunters by companies or individual traders who have posts established at strategic points on the great rivers and lakes, the companies maintaining an elaborate land and water transport system. This business is one of the most

important of the Northland. The ultimate market for the furs taken in London, Eng., but during the war the United States markets have absorbed the bulk of the precious offerings. The principal fur bearing animals of the north are:

Badger	Wolverine	Fox, black	Otter
Bear, black	Fisher	Lynx	Muskrat
Bear, brown	Fox, cross	Wolf	Skunk
Bear, Arctic	Fox, red	Wolf, Arctic	Weasel
Bear, grizzly	Fox, silver	Marten	Coyote
Beaver		Mink	

Antelope are found on the plains of the Red Deer River and South Saskatchewan River. Deer are found in all parts of the province. Moose and cariboo are found in all timbered sections, and that part of the province north of the North Saskatchewan River. Wolves are thick in the north, and generally travel in pairs.

Prairie chicken and partridge are reported scarce this year. They have made their periodical migration to new feeding grounds, a condition existing with all species, but they will gradually get back again.

Wild duck and geese are plentiful. They migrate every year, and can be seen flying in flocks of thousands.

The many lakes and rivers abound in fish—whitefish, jackfish, grayling and goldeyes are very plentiful.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

The school system of the province of Alberta is acknowledged to be equal to any on the continent. Its management is vested in one of the Ministers of the Government. The organization of school districts is optional with the settlers. Any portion of the province may be created into a public school district, provided that it does not exceed four miles in length or breadth, exclusive of road allowance, and that it contains four actual residents liable to assessment; and eight children between the ages of five and sixteen, inclusive, but the Minister may create districts where conditions make it necessary.

At the end of 1917 there were established 2,778 schools and thirty-nine consolidated school districts, with a total enrollment of pupils of 107,127. There are two Provincial Normal Schools at Calgary and Camrose, respectively, and the Alberta University at Edmonton contains over five hundred students.

Teachers whose qualifications were obtained outside the province will be advised of their standing upon presentation of documents to the Department of Education, Edmonton. To avoid disappointment the question of recognition should, if practicable, be determined before arrival in the province. Each teacher must have a certificate of recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of inspection is inaugurated, every school being visited twice during the year.

The Government has established free agricultural and domestic science schools for farmers' sons and daughters during the winter season. There are three of these at present, which number will be increased to six in the near future. Demonstration Farms, which are in reality model agricultural schools, have been established at Vermilion, Athabasca and Stony Plain, on the Canadian National Railways, and at eight other points in the province.

AGRICULTURE IN PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

In the Peace River district the growth of wheat, oats, barley and other cereals, as well as roots and vegetables, is equal to that of any other temperate climate. Grain sown early in May ripens about the middle of August. This rapid growth is due to the long hours of sunshine in the summer months, and while the growth is thus rapid, the grain matures splendidly. As an evidence of this excellence of quality it may be stated that the Prize Winning Wheat of the Chicago World's Fair (1893) was grown in Peace River district, at Shaftesbury settlement, fifteen miles from Peace River town. From June 1st to September 1st there is an average of sixteen hours of sunshine daily.

In the Peace River district the land varies. There are sections particularly adapted for grain growing; other sections are particularly adapted for mixed farming, while others are exceptionally suitable for stock-raising and dairying. There are as well considerable wooded lands, grazing areas, with abundance of grass, open country, prairie lands, coulees, and valleys, etc.

Letters from American Farmers Who Settled in Alberta—Read What They Say

RANFURLY, ALTA., July 30, 1918

After a dozen or more years of unsuccessful efforts in the mercantile business in western Washington I decided in August, 1903, to emigrate to Alberta and if possible make a new start in life. Good fortune directed me into the Birch Lake district 100 miles east of Edmonton. To my surprise this country compared with my dream of what I wanted to find in a new country. I selected a homestead two miles from the town of Ranfurly and returned for my wife and two small children and freighted out from Edmonton (that being the days before the Canadian National Railways). At that time we had no neighbors. Today the locality is well settled with churches and schools, telephones and good roads. This transformation is going on in every rural district in Western Canada.

I estimate that every quarter section in every direction is capable of producing a living for a family of ten forever.

I had no previous experience in farming, did my first plowing and was very awkward in my work. From that moment up to the present I have prospered. Our cattle have increased to our limit in handling, on account of the abundant forage. It is very profitable to carry on farming operations up to my capacity of doing things. Was obliged to buy from time to time over \$10,000 worth of farm machinery on time. While this may look like a difficult situation and to a conservative farmer rather unbusinesslike, yet I found that in a district with such abundant resources and possibilities as we have here I had no difficulty in making my payments when due. I have had 14 good crops out of 15, and the 15th would have been considered a very good one for western Washington or for a Missourian, although an off year here.

No one has any business raising cattle without growing grain, or vice versa, because the value of straw has raised as my herd increased. I was obliged to buy more land. This required more energy on my part in development and the assuming of more liabilities. Every chance I have taken of this kind has come through satisfactory and left me the richer.

Have found the winters much more pleasant than we did in western Washington. At 40 below zero we have more comfort here than you have at 20 above; so still and dry, with bright sunny days.

My wife often says she regrets we did not come ten years earlier as we could have then retired ten years earlier in life. Most women become satisfied with life on the prairies, as neighbors begin to come in around them. Have about 350 acres under cultivation, doing the greater portion of our farm work with tractor for several years.

P. S. AUSTIN

ROSSINGTON, ALTA., August 12, 1918

Five years ago now we first landed in Clyde, Alta., north of Edmonton. Our homestead is 24 miles west. We still live on the homestead; it is in the Park country. A little slow clearing but can't be beaten for mixed farming. Those that keep cattle are doing fine. There is plenty of feed and water and shelter. I am well satisfied with the country. * * * It is just wonderful how the country is clearing up and the building and roads we are getting. I have gone to Edmonton (65 miles) and back several times in a day this past year. When I came here it took from three to five days to go and come and a hard trip. Now it is mostly pleasure.

There are lots of cheap farms to be had here. Most of the homesteads are taken up, unless you go back some miles. I do believe this is going to be a wonderful country. I know it is developing much faster than South Dakota did in 1880 and there are not nearly the hardships to contend with.

E. A. WILSON

VEGREVILLE, ALTA., August 6, 1918

I have been in the Vegreville District for fifteen years. I came from the State of Iowa without any capital or equipment. Having heard so much about Alberta and the attractions it offered I decided to throw in my lot with others who had preceded me. I have now 960 acres of land with suitable buildings erected, a full equipment of farm implements, 40 head of horses, 70 head of cattle, always a herd of hogs, and chickens. My business has been carried on through mixed farming and has been attended with satisfactory results. During my fifteen years experience last year was what I considered a failure when my crop of oats only yielded 20 bushels to the acre. Normal yields would be 60 bushels per acre, but I have had 80. Practically no sickness among live stock, which thrive well here. The result of my fifteen years labor is so favorable that if I were to tell it all I might not be believed. But practical proof is forthcoming in the shape of a substantial bank account. My land is all paid for and I have bought Victory Bonds and am quite content with my venture.

JULIUS TELSROW

ALLIANCE, ALTA., August 5, 1918

I am very glad to answer your inquiry in regard to the possibilities of this district and about the progress made by myself and others here.

My first experience of active farming in the Canadian West was on coming here from the State of Minnesota in the year 1907 with a party of settlers. I took up the usual homestead of 160 acres and have farmed here continuously since, only being absent on trips home and south during the winter.

I have increased my original holdings to the amount of 2,200 acres, which I am renting and farming now. I have had signal success in my farming operations generally and have averaged about 27 bushels of wheat to the acre for the time I have resided here. I don't think I can give any better index to the general continued growth of this part of Alberta than the above. LEVI K. CRANMER

ALLIANCE, ALTA., August 5, 1918

With reference to your inquiry as to the district of Alliance and its possibilities, I can only refer to my own experience here.

I came to this district in the year 1907 and took up the government free grant homestead of 160 acres and later the same year increased this to 320 acres. My present holdings consist of 960 all under cultivation.

During one season my wheat land yielded 46 bushels to the acre and my average yield for the entire period of my residence here is approximately 30 bushels to the acre.

Although I am now retired from active farming I am still overseeing the general work and continue to have the most satisfactory results.

C. E. McDERMOTT

NAUGHTON GLEN, ALTA., September 6, 1918

Replying to your letter re statement. I may say that I am a farmer in northern Alberta for eleven years. I find the country well adapted to mixed farming and grain of all kinds does well. My crops of wheat, oats and barley have averaged well. Cattle and horses live out all winter and do well, and it is a good part of Alberta to settle in. I came to the United States from Invermay and from there to Canada.

OLE CHRISTIANSON

MANVILLE, ALTA., July 13, 1918

I have been farming along the line of the Canadian National Railway in the vicinity of Manville for the past thirteen years and I can confidently say that it is one of the best mixed farming districts in northern Alberta. As a cattle country it cannot be surpassed. The crops have as a rule been very good, averaging from 25 to 35 for wheat and in some instances as high as 45, while oats have averaged from 50 to 100 bushels.

D. B. McLEAN



110 Bushels Oats to the Acre, 1918

British Columbia

"Where Giant Trees Grow and Lumbermen Go"

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific Ocean, is the largest in the Dominion, its area being estimated at 395,610 square miles. It is bounded on the south by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

There is a great Interior Plateau of which Professor Macoun says: "The whole of British Columbia, south of 52 degrees, and east of the Coast Range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible."

CLIMATE

Varied climatic conditions prevail in British Columbia. The Japanese Current and the moisture-laden winds from the Pacific exercise a moderating influence upon the climate of the coast and provide a copious rainfall. The westerly winds are arrested in their passage east by the Coast Range, thus creating what is known as the "Dry Belt" east of those mountains, but the higher currents of air carry the moisture to the loftier peaks of the Selkirks, causing the heavy snowfall which distinguishes that range from its eastern neighbour, the Rockies. Thus a series of alternate moist and dry belts are formed. The climate of British Columbia, as a whole, presents all the conditions which are met with in European countries lying within the Temperate Zone.

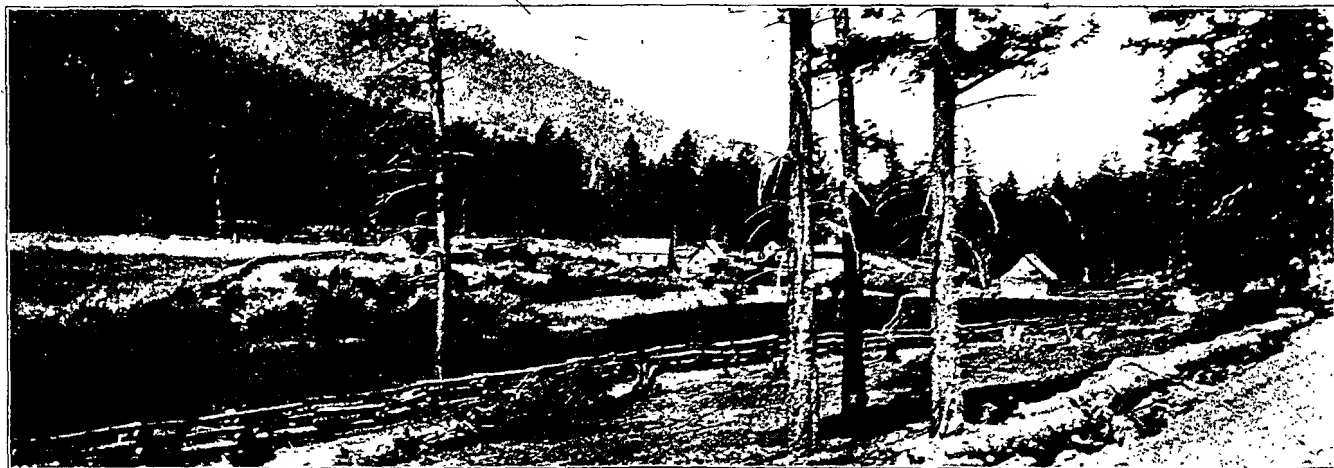
The climate of Vancouver Island, and the coast generally, corresponds very closely with that of England and the State of Washington; the summers are fine and warm, with much bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in winter. On the mainland similar conditions prevail till the higher levels are reached, when the winters are cooler. There are no summer frosts, and the annual rainfall is sixty-seven inches, 95 per cent. of which falls during the autumn and winter.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, in Yale and West Kootenay, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder, and the rainfall rather light—bright, dry weather being the rule. The winter cold is, however, scarcely ever severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. Farther north, in the undeveloped parts of the province, the winters are somewhat colder.

The diversity of climate and unique climatic conditions existing in the mountains, valleys, and along the coast, to which, if is added the scenic beauty of the landscape, give to life in British Columbia an indescribable charm. There is scarcely a farmhouse in all the valley regions that does not look out upon great ranges of majestic mountains, more or less distant. The floral beauty of the uncultivated lands and the wonderfully variegated landscape are a source of constant delight. Each one of the numerous valleys appeals to the observer with some special charm of scenic beauty, and presents distinct qualities of soil and climate, bounded by mountains stored with precious and economic minerals, watered by lakes and streams of crystalline purity, and clothed with a wealth of vegetation which demonstrates the universal fertility. These impress one with the great extent of the province and its inexhaustible resources. And this great natural wealth is so evenly and prodigally distributed that there is no room for envy or rivalry between one district and another; each is equally endowed, and its people firmly convinced that theirs is the "bonanza" belt, unequalled by anything on earth.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population of British Columbia, widely scattered and composed of many nationalities, is singularly peaceful and law-abiding. Life and property are better protected and individual right more respected, even in the isolated mining communities, than in some of the great centres of civilization in other lands. The province enjoys all the necessities and many of the luxuries and conveniences of modern life. There are few towns which are not provided with waterworks, electric lights, and telephones. The hotels are usually clean and comfortable and the stores well stocked with every possible requirement. There is little individual poverty. A general prosperity is the prevailing condition throughout the country, for none need be idle or penniless who is able and willing to work. The larger towns are well supplied with libraries and reading-rooms, and the Provincial Government has a system of travelling libraries, by which the rural districts are furnished free with literature of the best description.



A Fertile Soil, an Equable Climate and Beautiful Surroundings
Make the Lot of the British Columbia Settler a Happy One.

The spiritual welfare of the people is promoted by representatives of all the Christian denominations, and there are few communities, however small, which have not one or more churches with resident clergymen.

All the cities and larger towns have well-equipped hospitals, supported by Government grants and private subscriptions, and few of the smaller towns are without cottage hospitals.

ADVICE TO IMMIGRANTS

To the practical farmer, miner, lumberman, fisherman, horticulturist, and dairyman, British Columbia offers a comfortable living and ultimate independence, if he begins right, perseveres, and takes advantage of his opportunities. The skilled mechanic has also a good chance to establish himself, and the labourer will scarcely fail to find employment. The man without a trade, the clerk, accountant, and the semi-professional is warned, however, that his chances for employment are by no means good. Much depends upon the individual, for where many fail one may secure a position and win success; but men in search of employment in offices or warehouses, and who are unable or unwilling to turn their hands to any kind of manual labour in an emergency, would do well to stay away from British Columbia unless they have sufficient means to support themselves for six months or a year while seeking a situation.

The class of immigrants whose chances of success are greatest is the man of small or moderate means, possessing energy, good health, and self-reliance, with the faculty of adaptability to his new surroundings. He should have at least \$1,500 to \$2,500 on arrival in the province, sufficient to "look around" before locating permanently, make his first payment on his land, and support himself and his family while awaiting returns from his first crop. This applies to a man taking up mixed farming. It is sometimes advisable for the new-comer to work for wages for a time, until he learns the "ways of the country."

The Provincial Government Agent at point of arrival will furnish information as to lands open for settlement, farms for sale, rates of wages, etc.

TAXATION

Outside of incorporated cities, towns, and municipalities, the taxation is imposed and collected directly by the Provincial Government and expended in public improvements, roads, trails, wharves, bridges, etc., in assisting and maintaining the schools and in the administration of justice.

The rates of taxation imposed by the latest "Taxation Act" are as follows:

On real property.....	1 per cent. of assessed value.
On personal property.....	1 " of assessed value.
On wild land.....	5 per cent.
On coal land, Class A (working mines).....	1 "
On coal land, Class B (unworked mines).....	4 "
On timber land.....	3 "
On incomes of \$2,000 or under.....	1 "
On income over \$2,000 and not exceeding \$3,000.....	1 1/4 "
On income over \$3,000 and not exceeding \$4,000.....	2 "
On income over \$4,000 and not exceeding \$7,000.....	4 "
On income over \$7,000 and not exceeding \$10,000.....	5 "
On income over \$10,000 and not exceeding \$20,000.....	7 1/2 "
On income over \$20,000.....	10 "

Discount of 10 per cent. allowed if paid before June 30th, and the following exemptions from taxation are granted:

On personal property up to \$1,000 and on improvements on real property up to \$1,500 (to farmers only).

On all incomes up to \$1,500.

On mortgages, as personal property.

On unpaid purchase money of land, as personal property.

On household furniture and effects in dwelling-house.

Moneys deposited in bank; minerals, matte, or bullion in the course of treatment; timber and coal lands under lease or license from the Crown, and timber cut from lands other than Crown lands if the tax payable under the "Forest Act" has been paid, are exempt from personal-property tax.

On pre-emptions, and on homesteads within the Dominion Railway Belt for two years from date of record and an exemption of \$500 for four years after record.

Coal and coke companies are taxed ten cents per ton on all coal shipped from the mine and ten cents per ton on all coke.

Mining companies (other than coal- or gold-mining companies) are taxed 2 per cent. on the gross value of the ore at the mine, less cost of transportation and treatment, or on their income, whichever yields the greater tax.

Iron ore, other than that used as a flux in the smelting of other metal ores, in addition to the above is taxed 37 1/2 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Gold-mining companies are taxed on their income only.

Unworked Crown-granted mineral claims are taxed 25 cents per acre.

Particulars of the taxation and methods of assessment and collection can be obtained from the "Taxation Act" and amending Acts, copies of which are obtainable from the King's Printer at a cost of 70 cents for the set.



The Okanagan Valley
Is One of the Famous Apple-Growing Districts
of the World

EDUCATION

The province affords excellent educational opportunities. The school system is free and non-sectarian, and is equally as efficient as that of any other province in the Dominion. The expenditure for educational purposes amounts to over \$3,000,000 annually. The Government builds a schoolhouse, makes a grant for incidental expenses, and pays a teacher in every district where twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen can be brought together. For outlying farming districts and mining camps this arrangement is very advantageous. High schools are also established in cities, where classics and higher mathematics are taught. Several British Columbia cities also now have charge of their own public and high schools, and these receive a liberal *per capita* grant in aid from the Provincial Government. Attendance in public schools is compulsory. The Education Department is presided over by a Minister of the Crown. There are also a Superintendent and Corps of Inspectors in the province, also Boards of Trustees in each district. According to the last educational report, there were 847 schools in operation, of which 42 are high schools. The number of pupils enrolled was 65,118, and of teachers, 2,124.

HUNTING AND FISHING

The sportsman will find a greater variety of fish and game in British Columbia than in any other part of North America. There are, indeed, few regions that can boast of anything like the same variety of species. Whether with rifle or smooth-bore, or with rod, there is an almost bewildering choice. The three great parallel ranges of the mainland hold an immense amount of big game. In the Rockies there are big-horn sheep, goat, caribou and deer; in the Selkirk, goat and caribou; and in the Coast Range, goat and quantities of the true black-tailed deer. Grizzly bears are found in several districts, while black bear are to be found in numbers throughout the province. The mule-deer, miscalled black-tail, is so abundant in East Kootenay, the boundary country, Okanagan, and Lillooet, as to be a very certain source of supply for the ranchers and miners to draw upon. Elk (*wapiti*) shooting may be indulged in by those visiting the northern end of Vancouver Island. It is believed that the elk is extinct upon the mainland, with the possible exception of the south-east corner of the province; but on Vancouver Island it is tolerably abundant, although it frequents a densely forested region, so that the hunting means hard work.

Five species of grouse and vast quantities of wild fowl, from swans to teal, abound in suitable localities. The marshes of the Columbia swarm with mallard and other choice duck in the autumn; the Arrow Lakes and the Upper Valley of the Fraser form a trough much frequented by the wild geese during their migrations, and the fiords and sounds of the coast shelter great flocks of wild fowl throughout the winter—for it must not be forgotten that the winters of the Pacific are very much less rigorous than those of the Atlantic, and that a very large proportion of the birds do not go farther south than Vancouver Island.

The fishing of British Columbia is so remarkably good that no one can realize the quantities of salmon and trout to be found in the streams of this province until he has visited it. The quinnat and coho salmon may be taken in salt water at certain seasons in large numbers by means of a spoon bait, and a few crack fishermen have succeeded in taking the quinnat in fresh water, but, as a rule, British Columbia salmon, with the exception of the spring, or tyee, do not rise to the fly. However, the trout will more than make up for the salmon's lack of appreciation. The rainbow trout is, possibly, the finest fish for his inches of all the trout family, and, happily, he is extraordinarily numerous in many of the inland waters. Where he is not found his place is taken by the black-spotted trout, an excellent fish, though hardly the equal of the rainbow. Very heavy lake trout are found in all the larger sheets of water.

AGRICULTURE

British Columbia contains 226,186,370 acres, exclusive of lakes. Of this area, according to the last Dominion census, 22,618,000 acres, or 10 per cent., was estimated to be suitable for agriculture. The total area occupied as farm land at that time was found to have been 2,540,000 acres, or 11.23 per cent. of the total area of arable land. In 1917 it was found by official methods that the area under cultivation was 313,000 acres, or 12.32 per cent. of the occupied area.

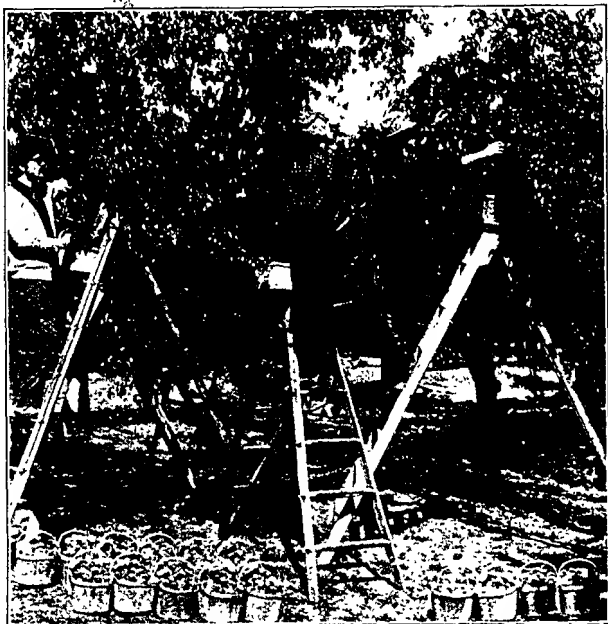
A large percentage of good agricultural land in the province is still covered with valuable timber varying in destiny according to the amount of precipitation, which is somewhat heavy on the western mountain slopes, and which renders clearing somewhat difficult and expensive. There are, however, in the central and northern interior large areas of comparatively open land with unbounded possibilities for stock-raising as well as mixed farming.

The contour of the province is apt to give a stranger a false impression, as very little agricultural land can be seen from the main routes of travel, by railway or steamboat. In the valleys one often seems hemmed in by mountains, which, as a fact, are many miles away, the intervening foothills serving to hide extensive benches, prairie-like flats, and small valleys, all more or less capable of cultivation. In the central and northern belts, there are extensive stretches of open, undulating prairie, dotted with groves of small timber, and plentifully watered by rivers, creeks, and lakes.

The capabilities of the soil of these immense districts are practically unlimited. All of it that is not too elevated to serve only for grazing purposes will produce all the ordinary field crops. It has been practically shown that apples, cherries and other tree fruits can be grown successfully as far north as latitude 54 degrees, while bush and vine fruits, wild and cultivated, flourish everywhere. In the southern belt peaches and apricots are produced in large quantities. There is a steadily increasing and profitable market on the prairies for all British Columbia grown fruits.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING

The advantages of diversified farming over special farming are many and important, and there is scarcely a district in British Columbia in which diversified farming may not be carried on more profitably than any special branch of the industry. Large areas which require irrigation and are now used for grain-growing and stock-raising will at no distant day be supplied with water, and will



British Columbia
Has an Excellent Climate for Peaches

afford men of moderate means the opportunity to acquire homes and pursue general farm work under pleasant and profitable conditions.

The opportunities for profitable diversified farming are practically unlimited. The demand for every product of the farm is great and ever increasing, the present supply being wholly inadequate for the local market. Under a system of small land holdings, with diversified field-culture, every object of cultivation is at present profitable.

Dairying is fast becoming one of the most important factors in British Columbia agriculture, and if rightly conducted is one of the surest money-makers of our varied industries. It is more rational than any one-crop system, as its practice tends to the proper rotation of crops, and maintains and increases the fertility of the land, and affords steady employment with returns which are remunerative in accordance to the amount of brains and ability mixed with the business.

Poultry-raising and bee-keeping are also two thriving industries which are rapidly developing and proving profitable.

GRAIN-GROWING

Wheat is grown principally in the Fraser Valley, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, and in the plateau south of Kamloops. New settlements in Central British Columbia are also beginning to produce important quantities of this grain. Wheat is only grown on the mainland and Vancouver Island for fodder and poultry-feeding.

Barley of excellent quality is grown in many parts of the province.

Oats are the principal grain crop, the quality and yield being good and the demand beyond the quantity grown. Rye is grown to a limited extent and is used chiefly for fodder.

The average yields of grains during 1916 and 1917 are as follows: wheat, 28 bushels per acre; oats, 55 bushels per acre; barley, 32.69 bushels per acre.

These average yields are very much exceeded in many cases, and according to nature of soil and local conditions. In the matter of oats, as high as 100 bushels to the acre is not an uncommon yield.

ROOT, FODDER AND SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Potatoes, turnips, beets, mangels, and all other roots grow in profusion in alluvial soils wherever their cultivation has been attempted. Turnips and mangels average 15 to 16 tons per acre, and potatoes 5.77 tons or 192 bushels per acre. A striking tribute to the quality of British Columbia potatoes is shown in the fact that the Stillwell Trophy, open to competition by all North America, was won in 1911 by British Columbia.

Besides the nutritious bunch grass which affords good grazing to cattle, horses, and sheep on the benches and hillsides, all the cultivated grasses grow in profusion wherever sown. Red clover, alfalfa, corn, sainfoin, alsike, timothy, and brome-grass yield large returns—three crops in the season in some districts and under favourable circumstances. Meadow-hay averages about two tons to the acre and the average price \$16.

Tobacco-growing has proved successful in several districts, notably in Okanagan, where a leaf of superior quality is produced. Tobacco of commercial value will grow in almost any part of Southern British Columbia. An average crop would be 1,500 lb., but often 2,000 lb. or more is raised.

Experiments have proved that the soil and climate in and about Victoria are admirably adapted to the production of flowering bulbs, and quite a large business has been established. There is a good market for all the bulbs that can be grown, as the bulk of those used in North America are imported from Europe, and the Pacific Coast alone uses 50,000,000 annually. The profit to be derived from bulb-growing is estimated at over \$2,000 per acre.

The importance of apiculture is beginning to be recognized, and a considerable quantity of delicious honey of home production is found in the local markets. As the area of cultivation extends, bee-keeping should become a profitable adjunct of general farming.

Indian corn, melons and tomatoes are profitable items in the output of the small farmer and are successfully grown in all of the settled districts.

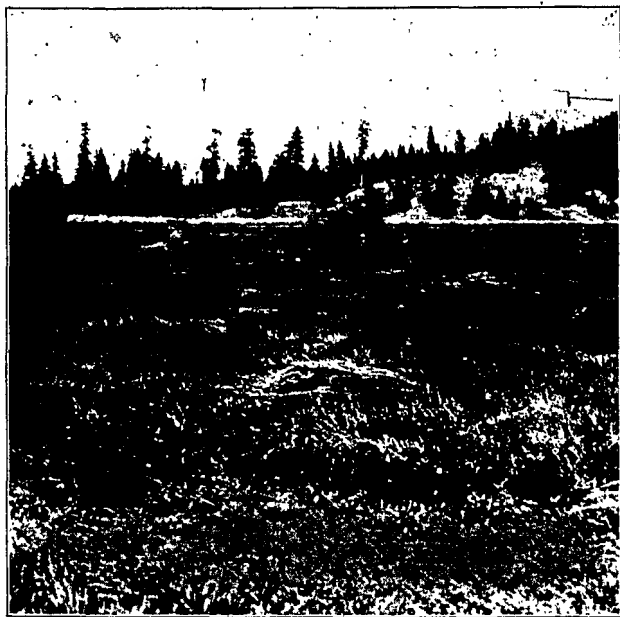
LIVE STOCK

Cattle-raising on a large scale was once one of the chief industries of the province, and many of the large ranches are still making money, but the tendency of late has been for smaller herds and the improvement of the stock. The efforts of the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association have proved successful in this direction.

While the province is capable of raising all the beef, mutton, and pork required for home consumption, a very large quantity is imported, the money sent abroad annually amounting to over \$5,500,000 for dressed meats and live stock for slaughter. The parts of the province particularly adapted to cattle-raising are the interior plateaus and the Fraser River Valley, though there is scarcely a district in which the keeping of a few head will not pay well, for the high prices prevailing justify stall feeding. The development of irrigation should stimulate the cattle industry and make the province self-supporting in regard to beef.

Sheep-raising is another branch of agriculture capable of great expansion. In the past the ranchers of the interior objected to sheep, as they are such close feeders, and sheep-raising was confined chiefly to southern Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, where considerable numbers were produced. These are the most favourable parts of the province for sheep-raising, though they do well in many localities in the interior.

Hogs in small farming are probably the most profitable of live stock, owing to the general demand for pork, bacon, ham, and lard, and much attention is now being given to raising them. Over \$3,000,000 of hogs and hog products are imported annually, and prices are always high, so that the farmer can never make a mistake in keeping a small drove of pigs. The increased production of hogs has encouraged the establishment of some small packing-houses, but there is room for very extensive expansion. Hogs thrive in every part of the province and are in demand at all seasons, especially animals weighing from 125 to 150 lb., suitable for fresh pork.



Millions of Acres of Cut-over Lands in British Columbia Grow Big Crops

The demand for good horses, especially heavy draught and working animals, is always increasing, and prices are consequently high. Formerly horses were raised in great numbers in the interior without much attention to their quality, and in consequence great bands of wild horses became a nuisance and a menace to the farmers and ranchers to such an extent that the Legislature had to adopt measures for their destruction.

FRUIT-GROWING

British Columbia fruit, due to its high colour and quality, is preferred above all others in the markets and commands profitable prices. In 1904 a small exhibit sent to England was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society; in 1905 a car-lot exhibited in London won the first prize from all competitors, while no less than eight medals were awarded the individual exhibits which made up the collection. Again, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, collections of British Columbia apples won the gold medals of the Royal Horticultural Societies of England and Scotland, and several silver and bronze medals were awarded to individual British Columbia fruit-growers. In 1910 the Royal Horticultural Society of London awarded the Hogg Memorial gold medal, the highest prize in the Empire, to British Columbia fruit.

FISHERIES

The Coast of British Columbia faces the Pacific Ocean between the 49th and 55th parallels of north latitude and comprises the Empire's domain on the northwest coast of North America. The coast is indented by innumerable tide-swept sounds, bays, and inlets of major importance and minor tidal estuaries of commercial importance. The coast line proper exceeds 7,000 miles. It is estimated that its tide-swept shores exceed 27,000 miles. The mainland of the south is faced by Vancouver Island for something over 300 miles, and the Queen Charlotte Islands face the north mainland almost to the Alaska line. Steamers traverse its salt waters from Victoria and Vancouver, in what is termed the inside passage, to the Alaska boundary, without passing into the Pacific proper. All the coast travel from British Columbia and the States to the south pass through inside channels. They afford a smooth and delightful sea trip without inconvenience.

Having a coast line that exceeds that of Canada on the Atlantic, having many large lake-fed rivers of major importance—the Fraser River is the third largest river on the west coast of North America—it is not surprising that British Columbia leads all the provinces in Canada in the value of her fishery produce, notwithstanding that, up to this time, only her salmon and halibut have been drawn upon to any considerable extent.

The value of the fishery products of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1917, totalled \$39,208,378. Of that amount British Columbia produced \$14,637,436, or 37.33 per cent. Her fishery output exceeded that of Nova Scotia by \$4,544,444, and it equalled the total combined fishery products of all the other Provinces of the Dominion.

In the year ending March 31, 1917, she produced over twenty species of food-fish. Her salmon products led the list with a value of \$10,543,505; herring produced \$1,009,383; halibut, \$2,026,673; cod, \$554,463; whale products, \$351,566. Other species of fish marketed included flounders, soles, smelts, oolachans, sturgeon, trout, char, and oysters, clams, and crabs.

During the past year (1917) the number of men engaged in the fisheries totalled 18,355, as against 17,820 in the previous year; 1,205 men were engaged on fishing vessels, 10,723 in small fish-boats, 89 on smacks, and 6,788 in fish-packing establishments, canneries, etc.

The value of fish-packing establishments, canneries, vessels, boats, and apparatus used in the fisheries of British Columbia in 1917 totalled \$10,371,303.

MINING

While it may now be safely affirmed that gold is very generally distributed over the entire area of the province of British Columbia, so much so that there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which at least "colours" of gold may not be found, the enumeration of the principal discoveries of mining districts shows very clearly that most of these are situated along the systems of mountains and high plateaus which comprise the Purcell, Selkirk, Colorado, and Cariboo Ranges, and the northwest continuation lying to the southwest of the Rocky Mountain Range, properly so called, and parallel in direction with it.

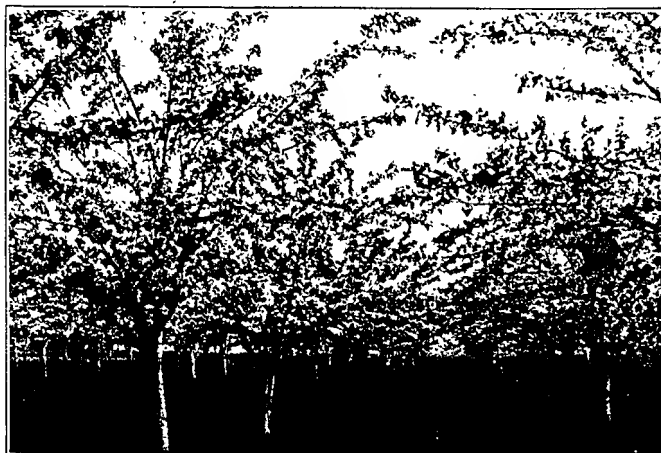
It may be truthfully said that the whole province has been proved worthy of systematic examination, or "prospecting" as it is usually termed. As yet, serious work of this description has been confined to within a comparatively few miles of the railways, and not more than 25 per cent. of the entire area of British Columbia can be said to be really known, while not even half of that portion has been examined closely or in detail, by which means only will its value be shown.

It will thus be seen that an enormous area known to be extensively mineralized still remains as a virgin field for the "prospector" and for the investor in undeveloped "prospects," a field such as exists today in but few other places in the world.

In 1917 the gross output of coal was 2,398,715 tons (2,240 lb.), while the net production was 2,149,975 tons of coal and 159,905 tons of coke. The coast collieries have produced to date a total of over 29,000,000 tons of coal.



Corn at Kamloops



British Columbia Fruit Wins World's Prizes

The gross output of the Crowsnest Pass coalfields, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, to date, is 14,413,328 tons of coal, a part of which has been made into coke, of which 3,492,709 tons has been produced. The distribution of coal seems general throughout the province, since it is known to exist in places along the whole western slope of the Rocky Mountains; it is found in the interior valleys, in Peace River District, and in the Omineca Division. Coal occurs on the Pacific coast on Vancouver Island, on the Queen Charlotte Islands, and along the Skeena River, while recent reports confirm its discovery in the Atlin Mining Division; the coal found is a first-class bituminous, carrying from 60 to 75 per cent. of fixed carbon, from 20 to 30 per cent. of volatile combustible matter, and from 3 to 9 per cent. of ash.

The coal reserves of the province have been estimated by the Geological Survey as amounting to seventy-five billion metric tons. As will be seen, the greater part of this immense reserve of power—for coal is power—remains dormant at present, an asset reserved for use in opening up the coming trade of the Pacific Ocean.

The total production of placer gold to date is about \$75,116,103.

The total production of lode gold to date is \$93,717,974, of which \$2,367,190 was produced in 1917.

A total production of silver to date has been of a value of \$43,623,761, the value of the production in 1917 being \$2,265,749.

The total output of lead to date amounts in value to \$39,366,144, to which total the year 1917 contributed \$2,951,020. All the lead ores mined in the province carry silver in varying amounts, and in many of the mines the silver is of greater value than the lead with which it is found; hence the output of these two metals are closely related.

The production of copper is getting to be one of the most important factors in the mineral output of the province. To date, the total production has had a value of \$130,597,620, of which over one-quarter has been produced in the past two years, the output for 1916 being valued at \$17,784,494 and that of 1917 at \$16,038,256.

The total production of zinc to date has been \$10,379,018, of which there was produced in 1917 some \$3,166,259.

The total output of miscellaneous minerals has been small (largely on account of distance from markets), amounting only to \$554,448.

The production of building-stone, cement, brick, pottery, etc., to date, has had a value of \$27,902,381, but since the war it has been very small in comparison, amounting in 1917 to \$1,204,546.

Since 1852 the total mineral production of the province has amounted to \$595,571,107. The industry is yet only in the initial stages of development.

All the water in rivers and streams of the province is in the right of the Crown and may be appropriated for various purposes under the rules and regulations of the "Water Act." Of these purposes the most important are power and irrigation. In respect of the first mentioned, there is probably no area on the continent of America so favoured in water-power resources. Large power-sites are strategically situated, so that in time many districts may be served with electrical energy by transmission-lines of economic length.

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD

The primary object of creating the Land Settlement Board of British Columbia and the fundamental principle underlying and governing all its operations was and is the promotion of "Increased Agricultural Production" within the province. Its powers are derived from the "Land Settlement and Development Act" and amendments thereto. The Board does not administer the unalienated Crown lands of the province. That rests entirely with the Department of Lands, and those wishing information about pre-emptions or other Crown lands should address their inquiries to that department.

In an effort to create conditions that will facilitate the profitable occupation of the land, the Board is giving special attention to the settlement of unoccupied Crown-granted lands situated convenient to transportation and markets.

These lands are being gradually acquired by the Board and offered for sale on easy terms of payment and on reasonable conditions of occupation, improvement, and cultivation to *bona-fide* agricultural settlers who are qualified and willing to assume the responsibilities of *Canadian citizenship*.

Important reclamation and development works are also being carried on in connection with various dyking, draining, and irrigation projects.

The loaning of money to farmers for development purposes is also an important feature of the Board's work.

The Land Settlement Board proposes to make it possible for the farmer to help himself to earn a fair living under congenial circumstances. While more or less paternal, it should be remembered that the Board is not a benevolent institution, and its operations are conducted on business principles, along practical lines that will facilitate settlement of the most desirable unoccupied agricultural lands of the province, under reasonably advantageous conditions.

Settlement areas are being selected in different parts of the province having a diversity of climatic and soil conditions, thereby providing for all classes of agrarian enterprise, with the object of stimulating rapid and judicious development of the splendid agricultural resources of British Columbia.

As the climate and general conditions in various localities throughout the province are so widely different, particulars of physical features, climate, soil, water-supply, and general adaptability will be found in the descriptive literature dealing with each respective area opened for settlement by the Board.

LUMBERING

One of the most readily available and most important of British Columbia's natural resources is her immense timber reserve. The most recent statistics covering Canada's timber stand give this province from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber. Commercially, the most important species are the Douglas fir, western red cedar, silver spruce, western soft pine, western hemlock, Engelmann spruce, cottonwood, and balsam.

The Douglas fir, the most valuable tree found on the Pacific coast, grows as far north as 51 degrees, where it is supplanted by hemlock and spruce. It ranges from the Rocky Mountains to the coast, where it attains its finest proportions, sometimes towering to a height of 300 feet, with a base circumference of thirty to forty feet. The best trees for commercial purposes run from 150 feet clear of limbs, and are from four to six feet in diameter. Douglas fir is greatly in demand for structural timber, both by reason of its great strength and durability. It also makes a very beautiful finish material.

There are 212 sawmills and seventy shingle-mills operating in the Province, the former with an estimated daily capacity of 8,300,000 board feet and the latter with a daily capacity of 10,200,000 shingles.

PULP AND PAPER

British Columbia, with its thousands of miles of protected coast line, tremendous water-power, and great reserves of timber, provides a field for the production of pulp and paper that is without a rival. With pulp-wood forests bordering on the ocean, and enormous areas yet untouched in the central and northern interior, the province will be able, when developed, to supply the world's markets with every grade and quality of pulp paper. British Columbia looks to the rapidly developing pulp and paper markets of Asia, Australia, and South Africa. An important point in favour of this industry is the mild coast climate, which permits of work being carried on the year round.

Opportunities—Business and Industrial



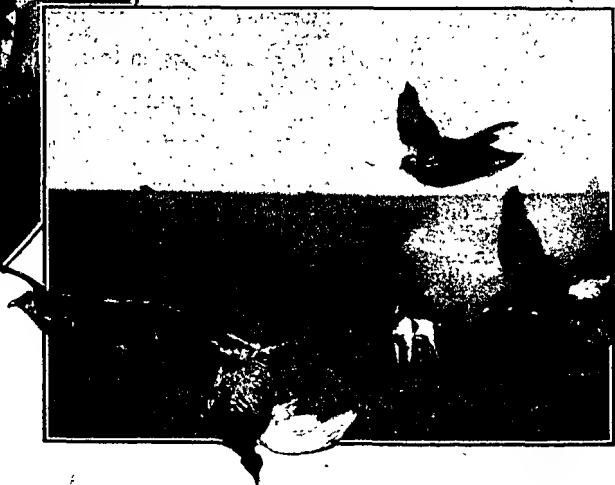
THE success of a railway is largely due to the development of the territory through which it passes. The farmer requires a convenient market for his products, and stores where he can purchase his supplies. Business and industrial opportunities immediately present themselves, and the trade

derived from the reciprocal relations of farmer and merchant is the foundation of an ever-increasing commerce.

The Canadian National Railways, realizing the importance of this co-operative condition, are doing everything possible to stimulate the location of new industries along their lines.

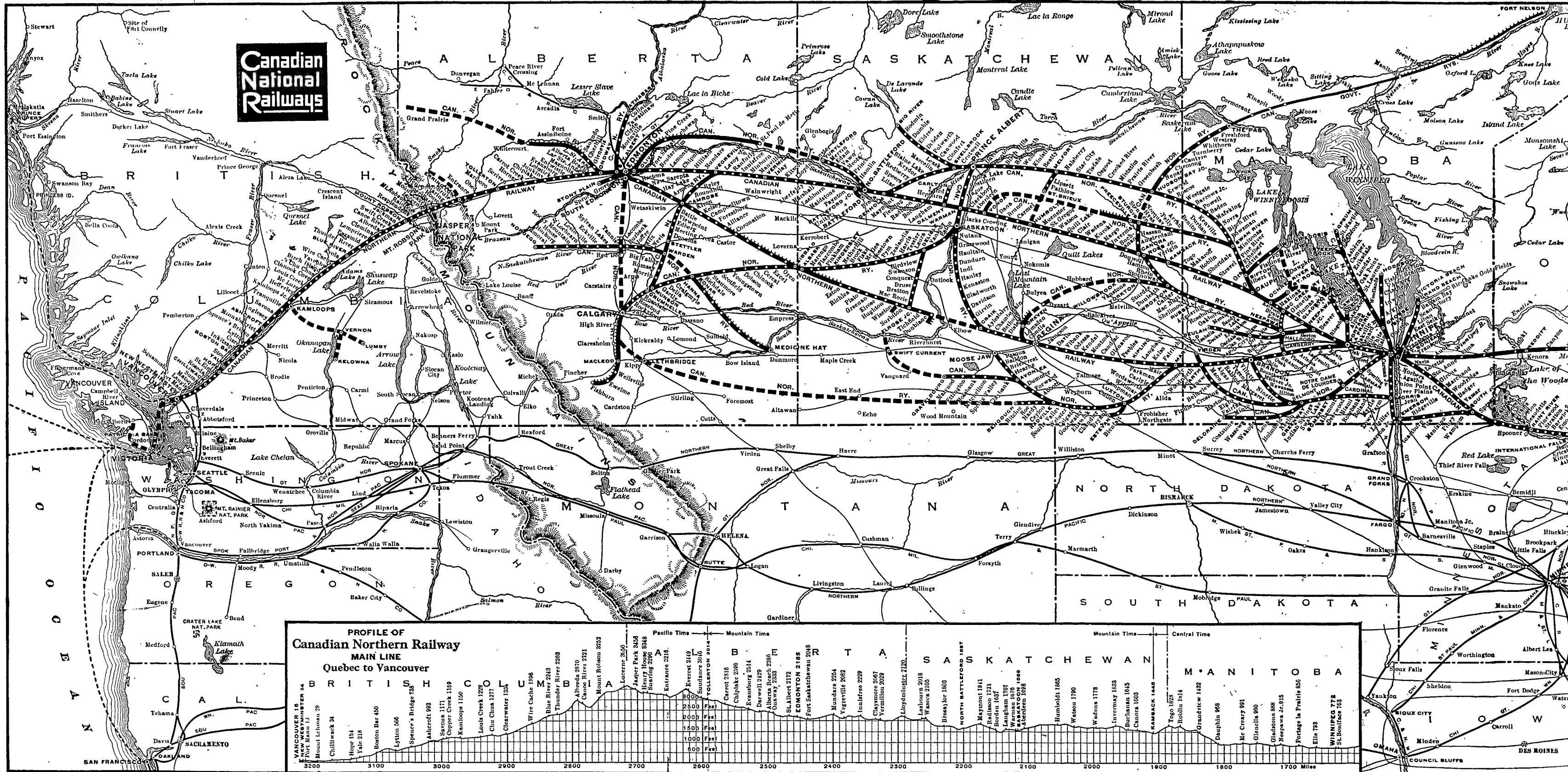


Life in the Canadian West has its lighter aspects, for there is ample leisure and opportunity for the enjoyment of sports and the human side of life generally



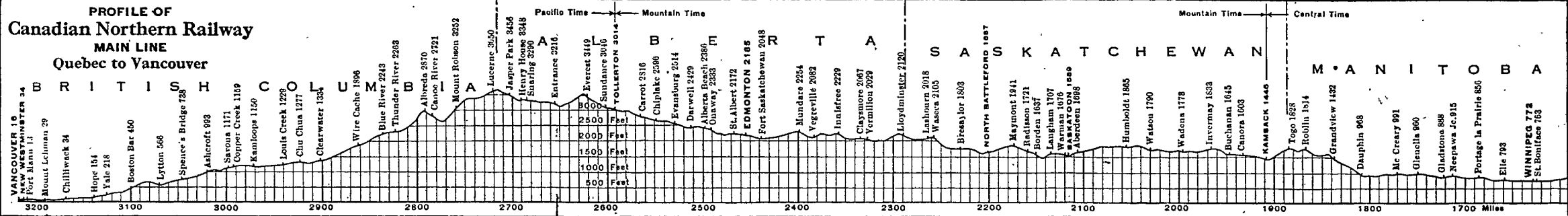
The "selected" farms along the lines of the Canadian National Railways are cereal-producing lands, specially adapted for growing wheat, barley and flax, with the additional advantage of being suitable for stock-raising and dairying.

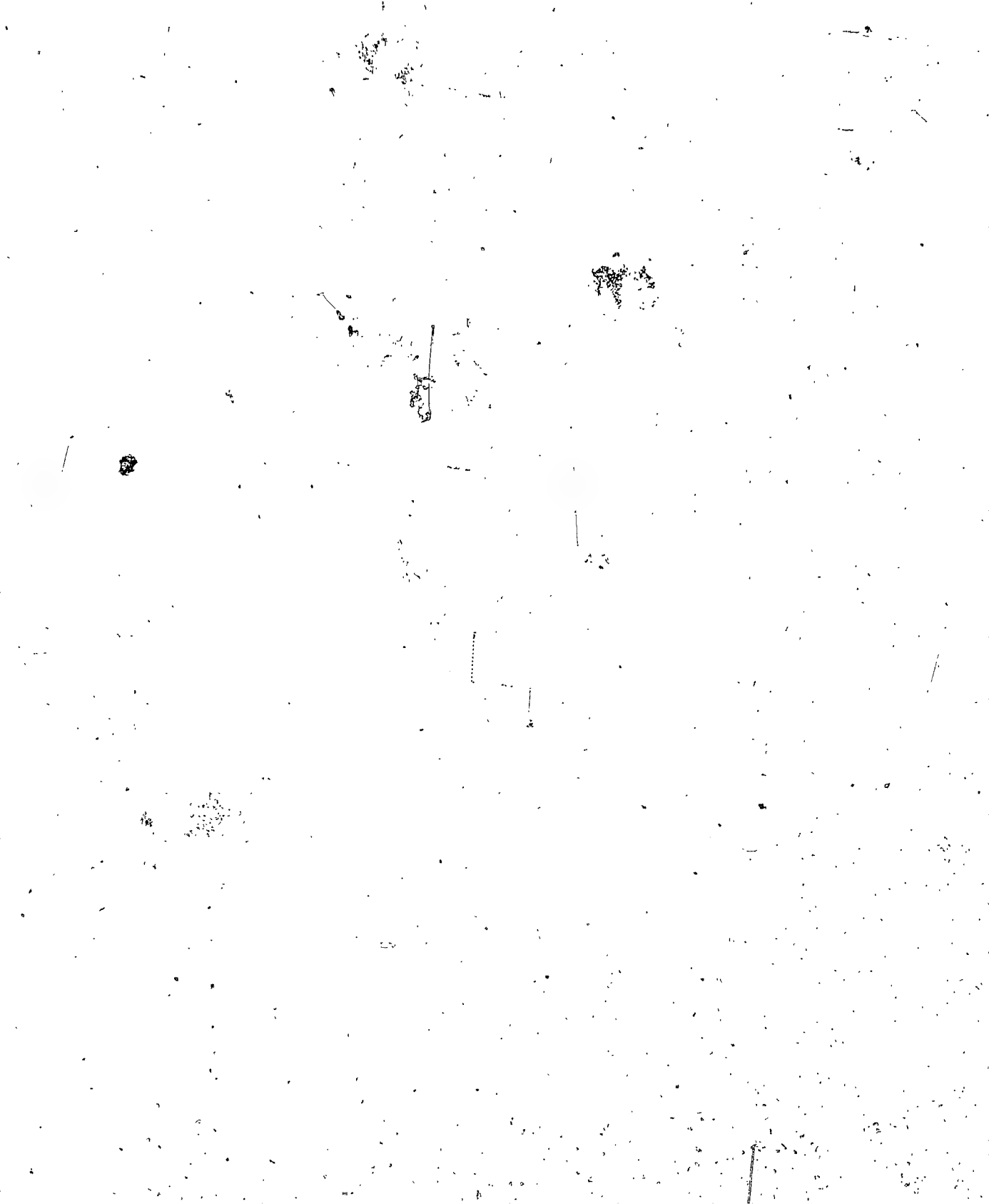
Owing to the extensive railway building done in the past two years, these lands are all in comparatively close proximity to towns, which means that purchasers have schools and churches and every requisite of modern life already established for them.



Canadian
National
Railways

PROFILE OF
Canadian Northern Railway
MAIN LINE
Quebec to Vancouver



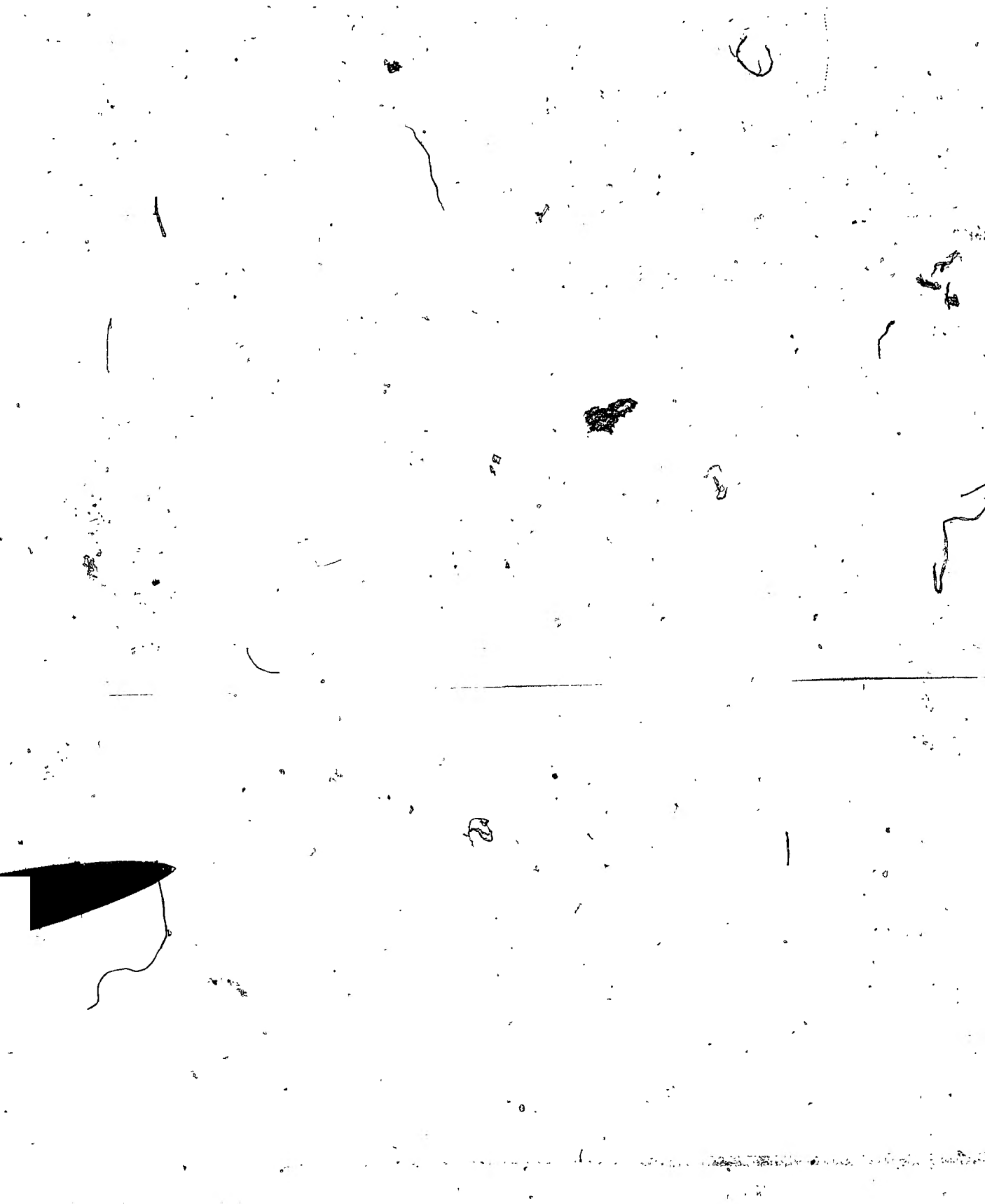


Canadian Government Agents in the United States

In addition to the Canadian National Railways representatives, the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States will gladly co-operate in arranging for reduced railway fares for settlers and land seekers, and will issue the necessary certificates:

M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
George A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.,
R. A. Garrett, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
M. J. Johnstone, 202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa
O. G. Rutledge, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
W. S. Nethery, 82 Interurban Station, Columbus, Ohio
J. M. MacLachlan, 215 Traction-Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. E. Black, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
Geo. A. Cook, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.

W. V. Bennett, 200 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
F. H. Hewitt, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
K. Haddeland, Room 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Mont.
J. L. Porte, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.
J. E. La Force, 1139 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.
L. N. Asselin, Biddeford, Me.
Max A. Bowlby, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
F. A. Harrison, 200 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Gilbert Roche, 3 and 5 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
J. C. Koehn, Mountain Lake, Minn.



Traffic Department Officers and Agents

C. A. HAYES, Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

H. H. MELANSON Passenger Traffic Manager Toronto, Ont.
 GEO. STEPHEN Freight Traffic Manager Toronto, Ont.
 R. CREELMAN Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager Winnipeg, Man.
 R. L. FAIRBANKS General Passenger Agent Toronto, Ont.
 OSBORNE SCOTT General Passenger Agent Winnipeg, Man.
 F. W. ROBERTSON General Passenger Agent Moncton, N. B.
 W. L. CRIGHTON General Advertising Agent Toronto, Ont.
 A. T. WELDON Assistant Freight Traffic Manager Moncton, N. B.
 GUY TOMBS Assistant Freight Traffic Manager Montreal, Que.
 W. G. MANDERS Assistant Freight Traffic Manager Winnipeg, Man.
 J. M. HORN General Freight Agent Winnipeg, Man.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS REPRESENTATIVES

CANADA

Belleville ONT.	243 Front Street	Quebec QUE.	Canadian National Railways Station; 7 Du Fort Street; 22 Dalhousie Street
Brandon MAN.	Canadian National Railways Station	Regina SASK.	11th Avenue, City Ticket Office
Calgary ALTA.	218 8th Avenue, West	St. John N. B.	Royal Hotel Block, 49 King Street, East
Charlottetown P. E. I.	District Passenger Agent, Station	Saskatoon SASK.	164 2d Avenue, South, City Ticket Office; Canadian National Railways Station
Cochrane ONT.	District Passenger Agent, Union Station	Sudbury ONT.	New Stafford Block
Edmonton ALTA.	Cor Jasper St and McDougall Ave., City Ticket Office	Toronto ONT.	Room 704, Royal Bank Building; 52 King Street, East; Union Station
Fort William ONT.	Canadian National Railways Agency	Vancouver B. C.	605 Hastings Street, West
Halifax N. S.	107 Hollis Street	Victoria B. C.	623 Fort Street
Kingston ONT.	Princess Street, City Ticket Office	Winnipeg MAN.	Corner Main and Portage Avenue, City Ticket Office and Office Canadian Northern Land Co.; Room 100, Union Station
Moncton N. B.	General Passenger Agent		
Montreal QUE.	226 St. James Street		
Oshawa ONT.	34 Simcoe Street, North		
Ottawa ONT.	34 Sparks Street, City Ticket Office		

UNITED STATES

Dewitt Foster, Superintendent of Resources, Marquette Building, Chicago

Boston MASS.	294 Washington Street	New York N. Y.	Suite 510 Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway
Chicago ILL.	64 West Adams Street	Pittsburg PA.	214 Park Building, Smithfield Street
Detroit MICH.	527 Majestic Building	St. Louis MO.	311 Pierce Building
Duluth MINN.	424 West Superior Street, City Ticket Office	St. Paul MINN.	Corner 4th and Jackson Streets, City Ticket Office
Minneapolis MINN.	311 Nicollet Avenue, City Ticket Office	San Francisco CAL.	516 Santa Marina Building, 112 Market Street

EUROPE

London, S.W. ENG.	W. J. Cartmel, Acting European Traffic Manager, 21 Charing Cross	Havre FRANCE	Caplain & Strauss 1 Rue Du Boeage de Bleville
London, E.C. ENG.	G. E. Cowie, General Freight Agent, Orient House, New Broad Street	Liverpool ENG.	Passenger and Freight Depts Cunard Building
Alicante SPAIN	Carey & Co., Freight Agents	Malaga SPAIN	MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Freight Agents
Amsterdam HOLLAND	Van Es & Van Ommeren, Frt. Agts., Binnen Kant 21	Marseilles FRANCE	P. A. Young, Freight Agent 2 Place Sadi Carnot
Bordeaux FRANCE	James Moss & Co., Frt. Agts., 19 Allee de Chartres	Paris FRANCE	Caplain & Strauss, Freight Agents, 30 Rue d'Enghien
Barcelona SPAIN	MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Freight Agents	Patras GREECE	Achaia Steamship Co., Ltd., Freight Agents
Denia SPAIN	MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Freight Agents	Rotterdam HOLLAND	P. A. Van Es & Co., Cont. Frt Agts Boompjes 76a
Glasgow SCOTLAND	Passenger and Freight Depts 125 Hope Street	Tonnay-Charante, FRANCE	Em. D'Abbadie, Freight Agent
		Valencia SPAIN	MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Freight Agents



**Canadian
National
Railways**

For more information apply to

A. COOK,

Canadian Government Agent,

Box 197

WATERTOWN, - S. D.